The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,695—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1899.

P & O

GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.

WHISKY.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th Aug.
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4093	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	K. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5687	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5725		7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Oct., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	Morovich	4,213	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Dec, 1899.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIA	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Nov., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Saloon.	Deck.
	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug., 12, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 17th August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR POREBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 31st August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 21th August.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 24th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th August, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255		29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Goispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
LAOS	6,357	Flandin	23rd Aug., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN	2,884	Bohnsack	1st Sept.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 7th Aug., 1899.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

CHAMPAGNES ! CHAMPAGNES ! !

GIESLER'S

CELEBRATED BRANDS

TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS

FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES

"FOR INDIA" BRAND

SPECIALLY SELECTED

AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FLEUSS TYRES ! ! FLEUSS TYRES ! !

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and he tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,

CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,

(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND COFFEE.

Description.	1 lb. tin.	½ lb. tin.	¼ lb. tin.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
PURE GROUND CEYLON COFFEE	1 2 0	0 9 6	0 5 0
PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 4 6

All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1887.

GENUINE

HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including 3lbs. per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN &c., Supplied.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL,
Price Re. 1.] Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Garette," Bombay.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	8
Fine Quality Pebbles	14	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

BOMBAY & POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅛ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

GALE AND POLDEN'S LATEST MILITARY PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Picquet Sketching Case, Complete with Printed and Ruled Sketching Pad with detail of the Picquet on back, Pocket, Pencil and Rule with Scales 6 ins. and 3 ins. to a mile, Designed by Capt. W. S. Carey, 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment	3	8
Guides and Markers' Duties in Company and Battalion Drill. In accordance with the new Infantry Drill. By Capt. Lacelles Davidson, R. S. Fusiliers	2	0
Guides and Markers' Duties in Company Drill. In accordance with the new Infantry Drill. By Captain Lacelles Davidson, Royal Scots Fusiliers	1	0
The Cavalry Handbook. Of the Manual Sword, Firing, and Lance Exercises, and Aiming Drill. Also instructions for Webley Pistol	0	8
Handbook of Rifle and Carbine Exercises, Applicable to all arms. Containing:—Manual, Firing, and Bayonet Exercises; Care of Arms and Ammunition; Aiming Drill; Fire Discipline; and also Firing Exercise for Webley Pistol with Practical Questions. Fully Illustrated, 1898	0	8
Battalion Drill Made Easy. In accordance with the new Infantry Drill. By Capt. Lacelles Davidson, R. S. Fusiliers	2	8
Guide to the Examination for Promotion for Non-commissioned Officers, Lance-Corporal to Corporal and Corporal to Sergeant, in one volume. Revised and corrected up to date. Eighth Edition	3	8
Physical Drill with Arms Made Easy. In accordance with Infantry Drill, 1890, and containing Amendments vide Army Order, May, 1897. Fully Illustrated. Cloth covers...	1	0
Company Drill Made Easy. In accordance with the new Infantry Drill. By Captain Lacelles Davidson, Royal Scots Fusiliers. Fully Illustrated with numerous Diagrams, Explanatory Notes and Catechism	1	8
Questions and Answers on Theory and Practice of Equitation for the Course of Squadron Training (applicable for use of Mounted Infantry), by Major Van Coertland, 3rd Hussars.	0	12
Guide to Promotion for Volunteer Officers and Serjeants' Guide to Proficiency. By Captain G. D'Arcy Evans, Adjutant, 3rd V.B. Bedfordshire Regiment	3	8
Guide to Obtaining Civil Employment Compiled for the use of Soldiers about to be Discharged or transferred to the Army Reserve. Revised and Corrected up-to-date, by Colonel A. M. Handley, late P.W.O. (Yorkshire Regt.)	0	5
Signalling Messages. Compiled by A. G. Macdonald, Esq., Royal Berkshire Regt. This will be found of great assistance to Signalling Officers. The messages can be torn out and given to the signallers. It has been highly spoken of by the authorities	2	8
Catechism on Field Training. With Illustrations and Explanatory Notes in accordance with Infantry Drill, 1895; also practical Exercises and Examples. By Capt. Lacelles Davidson, Royal Scots Fusiliers	2	8
The Military Law Examiner. Containing the questions set at public examinations in military law, from 1890 to 1899, together with the answers thereto. By Lieutenant Colonel Sisson C. Pratt, R.A., (retired), late Professor of Tactics, Administration, and Law at the R.M. Academy, and Instructor at the R.M. College	4	8
Guide to Obtaining a First Class Army School Certificate. 5th Edition. Thoroughly Revised up to date. By an Army Schoolmaster.		
Group I., containing Military Arithmetic, Dictation and Manuscripts	1	8
Group II., containing English History and Geography	2	8
Maxim Gun, Handbook For. Its Mechanism and Drill with Questions and Answers. ...	0	8

THE s. s. "FALLS OF KELTIE," HAS ARRIVED from NEW YORK and Discharges in the WET DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey Damages.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th August, 1899.

NOTICE.

WE COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS., of Bombay, hereby give NOTICE that in CONSEQUENCE of their being strong reason to believe that the S. S. "WISSMANN" which we purchased from the German Deutsch ost.—Afrika Linie Shipowners at Hamburg is identical with the S. S. "MINNIE HINDE" we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Ship "Minnie Hinde" of Belfast, Official number 98259 of Gross Tonnage, 5021 tons, Register Tonnage 218-26 Tons, Heretofore owned by COWASJEE DINSHAW, C.I.E., DOCRABJEE DINSHAW and HORMUSJEE COWASJEE DINSHAW joint owners and Merchants of Bombay and Aden for permission to change her name to S. S. "WISSMANN" and to have her registered in the New Name at the Port of Bombay as owned by the above named under port No. 2 of 1895 of Gross Tonnage 6129 tons, Register Tonnage 1876 Tons. Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.—Dated at Bombay, this 12th day of August, 1899.

THE TAPIDAS VURJDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 26th August, 1899, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business, viz.:—

To adopt the Directors' report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1898.

To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Shankaram Narayan Dabholkar as Director.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint an auditor or auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday the 19th to Saturday the 26th August, 1899, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors.

DAYABHOY TAPIDAS VURJDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 14th August, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF Unclaimed Books, Gold and Silver Ornaments, Long cloth, Night Caps, Yarn, Iron Safes, Milk separating Machine, Shigram, &c.

By order of the Post Master General, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will, sell by public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1899, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, the contents of Book Packets, Parcels, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, wearing apparel, silk handkerchiefs, etc., stamp cloth, refused stamps, &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C, and in re Vullabhjee Damjee, an insolvent, traded as Damjee Chaturbhooj, consisting of pieces of long cloth, drill, sarees, bundles of night caps, mattresses, pillows, country iron safe, &c.

Also in re Kara Damjee, an insolvent, consisting of iron safe, empty Mesta boxes, &c.

Also in re Dulsaram Tarachand Shravak Vania, an Insolvent, traded as Nanchand Ludha, consisting of small boxes of tea.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., receiver, in suit No. 669 of 1898. Harridas Kanjee and others vs. Premabai, widow, and others, consisting a lot of bundles of yarn (loose).

Also by order of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited, consisting one milk separating machine, belonging to a gentleman.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of gold rings, silver butt ns, silver bar, silver ferruled cane stick, watch, chain, cup, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of one four-wheeled vehicle (shigram).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th August, 1899.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A good ENGLISH-KNOWING CLERK for a vacancy of Rs. 20 in the Political Department of the Secretariat. Only persons qualified under the Rules regulating the admission of candidates into the lower grades of the Public service need apply. Applications stating qualifications, age, &c., should be accompanied by certificates IN ORIGINAL (which will be returned) and should be addressed to the POLITICAL ASSISTANT to the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

NOTICE is hereby given that PUNAMCHAND MANJI, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise may make the same known to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazindari land, whereof Normanji Ramanji is the present Fazindar, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 161 (i), Street Nos. 267-265, Shaik Memun Street and No. 1 Agiary Lane, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Shaik Memun Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Jagjivan Nanabhai and others and now of Ananta Shivaji, on or towards the west by Shaik Memun Street, aforesaid. On or towards the North by Public Road called Agiary Lane, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Virchand Pitambar Judia, now of the said Ananta Shivaji and are now in the occupation of the said Punamchand Manji.

CHITNIS MOTILAL & MALVI,
Purchasar's Solicitors.

Bombay, 15th August 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,
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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, good service Baths, thermal and other. Electric Light, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBROOK.

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G. KIEHL, Proprietor

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

EK DAM'S RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WATERPROOFS.—NEW STOCK now ready. Inverness Capes and Regulation cloaks. Covert or Chesterfield Coats in Drab Rain Proof Cloth. A Fresh Stock of UMBRELLAS, from Rs. 10-8 each, splendid value. —ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Gymkhana Hotel furniture, Billiard Table, Piano, Counter, etc, at Waudby Road, Esplanade, opposite Bombay Gymkhana, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

OUR PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Royal Orange Pekoe Dust, Re. 1. Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 14. Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 12. Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 10. And Orange Pekoe Dust, Ans. 8 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Established 1887.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

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FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work:—(1). Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopaul Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1893:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ... Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile Firm. Good handwriting, super hands, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Guzarati, Tamil, Mallyalim, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

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TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 30 and Rs. 60. Celestina, Par-ex, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All stocks are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all branches. No 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

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WELL KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS
In Boxes of 10 lbs. and upwards,
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
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NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent. 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow,
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manilla.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin,
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Gawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
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Agent
67, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

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CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

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should send for particulars of the

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LIFE POLICY.

THE

Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India.

THE FUNDS
EXCEED
RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over
NINETY LACS,

Since the Company was Established in 1874.

As the Expenses of Management are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, the "Oriental" can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Moderate Premiums,
Unquestionable Security,
Liberal Surrender Values,
Immediate Settlement of Claims.

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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
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SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

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Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 60	32		16
With Single Temple 50	24		16
With Curl 50	24		16
Folders or Pince-Nez...50	24		16

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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

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60	25	12	5

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW

NOTICES.

POONA RACES.

OWNERS ARE REMINDED THAT 1st ENTRIES for the new race "The Civil Service Stakes" and that 2nd entries for other races CLOSE on 15th instant.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 12th August, 1899.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MANCHERSHAH SORABJEE MEHTA, who was a PARTNER in the firm of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co., carrying on business both in Hongkong and Bombay under the same name, having "ceased and terminated his interest and responsibility" since the last DIVALI, as advertized by himself in the public papers in February last, the said firm of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co., will be carried on as heretofore by the remaining partner.

FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & CO.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, 14th August, 1899.

SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

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INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 29—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay intend to issue PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 15 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 11 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of amount tendered to be deposited on application,

And the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 16th September 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 11 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees,

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th July 1899.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

FORM OF TENDER.

I _____
hereby tender for Rupees _____
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees _____
Annas _____ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees _____
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 16th September, 1899.

I require the amount in _____

Debentures of Rupees _____ each.

(Signature) _____

(Address) _____

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NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 27m. High water, 4-37m., 4-21a. Low water, 10-27m., 11-10a.
Gaiety Theatre, Pygmalion and Galatea.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Vadala, entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Obra, left it yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening.

ACCIDENT AT PUNWELL.—Rama Jetha, aged thirty-five years, a resident of Punwell, was brought to Bombay on Sunday, suffering from fractured arms and other injuries, and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. It appears that about fifteen days ago Rama climbed up a tree in his native village to get some dry wood, when he accidentally fell down to the ground, a distance of about twenty feet, sustaining above injuries. His condition is said to be serious.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY PUBLIC LECTURES.—Under the auspices of the above Society the following public lectures will be delivered at 6 p.m., in the College Hall at Chaupati. The first lecture of the series will be delivered by Mr. E. H. Aitken (E H A) M.A., on "Snake," on Saturday, the 19th August. The second lecture will be delivered on Tuesday, the 22nd August, by Mr. M. Macmillan, B.A., Principal, Elphinstone College, on "Tonic Literature." The third lecture will be given on Thursday, the 24th August, by Major Banneman, M.D., B.Sc., I.M.S., on "Haffkine's plague inoculation and what it has accomplished among plague-stricken populations." The fourth and last lecture will be delivered on Tuesday, the 29th instant, by Rev. W. G. Robertson, M.A. B.D., Professor, Wilson College, on "Archbishop Laud and his England."

DAMAUN NEWS.—Mr. Nizamoodin Fakirbhoy, a well-known Mahomedan merchant of Lower Damaun, died on the 11th instant, under peculiar and painful circumstances. He was a strong and robust man between 45 and 50 years of age. A few days ago a wasp flew into his ear and it was with difficulty that a medical gentleman was able to remove it. Caries of the tympanum set in, and notwithstanding medical skill, death supervened.—On Saturday, a young Christian soldier who came from Diu, suffering from dysentry, succumbed to the disease and was buried with military honors in the cemetery attached to the Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar.—Beyond slight drizzling, there has been no rain for four days, and the withered crops are past hope. A wealthy citizen has, through agents, monopolised the paddy rice of the city and the neighbouring villages. If rain should hold on for a day or two, there will be a further rise in the price of grains.

AHMEDABAD AFFAIRS.—Our correspondent writes:—The Rev. Dr. E. T. Davies, the Principal of the Gujerat College, is going on leave for six months to England owing to ill-health. Mr. Davies will be very much missed by his own pupils as well as his colleagues of the college. For this purpose, a meeting of he Gujerat College Board met at Collector's bungalow, when the members unanimously agreed to give six months' leave to the Rev. Principal of the College. It is gratifying to see that Mr. Anandshanker Bapubhai Dhruve, M.A., LL.B., the Professor of Sanskrit, is appointed to succeed Mr. Davies as Principal of the College.—Mr. Edalji Dorabji Talati, B.A., Headmaster of the Ahmedabad High School, has been appointed acting Educational Inspector, N.D., in place of Mr. Oliver, who has gone to Bombay on one month's leave on private affairs. Mr. D. B. Watcha, M.A., takes the place of Mr. Talati, as Head master of the High School.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT AT WARDEN ROAD.—On Saturday evening a horse attached to a carriage belonging to Mr. Hormusji Cursetji Wadia, and which was occupied by two Parsee ladies and two children, was being driven along the Warden Road, when the animal took fright and bolted as far as the Scandal Point. Here the runaway horse dashed against an empty brougham which was upset in the ditch. The coachman Succaram, aged forty years, belonging to the latter carriage, was thrown against the wall of a lane and sustained a fracture of the left forearm and concussion of the brain. Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, who lives close by on hearing the cries raised by the ladies and children, went to their assistance and safely brought them out of the carriage. The coachman, who was unconscious, was sent to the J. J. Hospital. The Parsee ladies and children escaped unhurt as well as their coachman. One horse was injured and both the carriages were damaged.

EMBEZZLEMENT OF SHIP'S STORES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged George Kohn, steward of the s.s. Ningchow, with embezzling stores containing tins of marmalade, cocoa, preserved meat, etc., of the value of Rs. 105. Mr. George Radway, captain of the ship, deposed that last night at 10-30 p.m., the stores were brought to him by a police sepoy, which he identified as belonging to his ship. Albert Roswell stated that he purchased the stores from the accused for Rs. 40. He heard that they were going cheap and he brought them. The accused admitted the guilt and said he did not sell the stores, but gave them away to Roswell. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that as the accused had borne a good character, he would not send him to jail. He was to forfeit Rs. 100 out of his wages. The Rs. 40, which the accused had received from Roswell, were ordered to be returned to the latter and the stores to be handed over to the complainant.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILLHAND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Dhondoo Babaji, aged twenty years, a millhand, residing at Arthur Road. On the 22nd July last deceased filled a chatty with water at a standpipe on the first storey of the chawl in which he lived and was carrying it to his room, when his foot slipped and he fell near the water tap. He sustained a wound about an inch long between the fourth and fifth toes of the right foot. Dhondoo went to the J. J. Hospital, where the wound was dressed, and he returned home. On the 4th instant, deceased complained of stiffness in his neck, chest and back and on the following day a district plague officer, while on his usual rounds, saw Dhondoo in his room and advised his removal to the J. J. Hospital. Deceased was accordingly removed on the same day to the hospital, where he was found to be suffering from tetanus. His symptoms increased in severity and he died on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

BURGLARY AT MANDVIE.—Yesterday afternoon, the room occupied by one Goculdas Premji, in De Souza Street, Mandvie, was broken into and ornaments, currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 2,203 were stolen from four boxes. The police enquiries show that complainant, who is at present unemployed, resides on the first floor of a four storeyed house in the above locality, and is the only occupant of that floor with his wife and two grown up sons. The sons are employed in cotton mills, and left home in the morning as usual for work. About 3 p.m., Goculdas went to Girgaum on business, leaving his wife and a female relative, who had called to see them, in the room. About half an hour after the wife and the relative went out to see some other relatives at Vadgadi when she (wife) returned home at 5 p.m., she found the lock on the door of the front room wrenched of with its staple and lying on the floor. On entering the room she discovered no less than four boxes broken open, and their contents scattered about. She sent for the eldest son from the mill, who on arrival, examined the boxes and discovered that property, consisting of currency notes and cash to the amount of Rs. 705 and gold and silver ornaments to the value of Rs. 1,498 had been stolen from the boxes. The nearest police post to the scene of the theft is at a distance of about three hundred yards. Both the divisional and detective police are investigating the matter.

MUNICIPAL TAXES AND ECONOMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your yesterday's issue, I have the pleasure to note a letter signed "A rate-payer," and calling the attention of City Fathers to the advisability of reducing the expenditure of the Bombay Municipality by suspending works of minor importance and by withholding increments and personal allowances granted to highly paid servants. While the effects of scarcity are still felt, famine seems to stare us in the face. Plague has disorganized trade, brought woe and sorrow into numerous houses, and caused terrible anxiety. The house-owners have to face the cost of drainage to their premises. They have also to pay higher taxes. All these liabilities and anxieties are a grievous burden, sufficient to embitter any life. It is now high time that taxation should be lightened, and that the City Fathers should courageously resolve to give relief to the rate-payers. There are rich house-owners and there are poor house-owners, and while the rich can support the burden, the poor are crushed under the weight.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. In the absence of the President, Mr. G. Lund was called to the chair.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Corporation considered reports of the committee on the proposed amendment of section 41 of Act IV. of 1898, which ran as follows:—"The committee appointed by the Corporation's Resolution No. 2897, dated the 10th July 1899, to report in consultation with the Commissioner on the proposal received from the City Improvement Trust to so amend Section 41 of Act IV of 1898, as to make the City Improvement Board liable to pay to the Corporation the value of any set-back which would become vested in the Board under that section, if such set-back was acquired by the Corporation subsequently to the 9th November 1898, beg to report that in their opinion the proposal is a fair and reasonable one and may be concurred in by the Corporation."

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta it was resolved to adopt the report and to request the President to address the Trust in the terms thereof.

BHANDARWADA RESERVOIR.

Dr. K. N. Katrak moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to an expenditure of Rs. 2,435 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of certain works required in connection with the leakage from the Bhandarwada Reservoir. Against this motion Mr. Dhondi moved an amendment to the effect that a Committee consisting of Professor Muller, Mr. Lund, Dr. Viegas, Mr. Wadia, Dr. Bhalchandra, Mr. Khote, and Mr. Shroff be appointed to submit a report on the desirability of undertaking the work. The amendment was agreed to.

WIND-MILLS AND SUB-SOIL WATER.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas, a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding the following letter of the Deputy Executive Engineer in regard to a wind-mill constructed by Messrs. Macbeth Brothers was recorded: The windmill was constructed in 1897 by Messrs. Macbeth Brothers. It has been constantly at work since it was completed, but was strengthened after the monsoon of 1898, the stays having been bent by the wind. The guaranteed discharge is 600 gallons per hour or 15,000 gallons per diem, but this rate of discharge is only obtained with a very heavy wind. The average discharge with a steady breeze is between 300 and 400 gallons per hour, but the pump can only be kept at work for 3 or 4 hours continuously as the well is pumped dry in that time. It has been noted that the sub-soil water in a well 65'-0" away is not affected by the pumping of the windmill, showing that it is desirable to throw out radial drains connected with the windmill pump well. If this could be done a considerable area would be drained off its sub-soil water and the full benefit of the windmill obtained. I hope to have done this without extra expense with the permanent miscellaneous staff, but the drainage work is now so heavy that it has been impossible to spare men for it. The working of the windmill has been very satisfactory, and points to the possibility of much good being done in the direction of the lowering of sub-soil water if sufficient power can be used."

THE LATE MR. J. A. FORBES.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Mr. Sharafali Mamuji, the following letter addressed to the President by Mrs. Forbes, widow of the late Mr. J. A. Forbes, was recorded: "I must thank you and thank all the members of the Municipal Corporation, for the honour and respect shown to my late lamented husband, Mr. J. A. Forbes, in the irad journa nt of their meeting on the 13th of June—and also for the letter of sympathy sent to me through the kindness of my brother-in-law, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes. I am glad to know that my husband's kindness and gentleness have outlived him among some of his Indian friends, to all of whom I send my deepest and sincerest thanks. He deserved to be remembered, for his patience and resignation during his long and tedious illness was quite an example of Christian virtue."

PROF. HAFFKINE'S ANTICHOLERAIC INOCULATIONS.

Dr. Viegas moved that the letter from the Commissioner, dated the 25th July 1899, forwarding with reference to the Corporation's resolution, dated the 17th August 1896, copies of the Health Officer's reports, dated 13th and 21st July 1899, respectively by M. Haffkine's anticholeraic inoculations in Calcutta be recorded. He remarked that the report had been submitted to them too late, it having been asked for about three years ago.

The Honble Dr. Bhalchandra did not think it was worth their while to ask for such reports, as they entail a unnecessary work on their officers. Dr. Viegas could have got the information required from medical reports on the subjects which were only published. The Corporation were not a bit wiser than they were by having the reports before them.

Dr. Viegas in reply said that Dr. Bhalchandra could not expect every month to have opportunities of reading the reports, which, he considered, were of great importance in view of the sanitary condition of the city.

The proposition was agreed to.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to an expenditure of Rs. 5,225 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of erecting a wooden fencing on the north and west sides of the Victoria Gardens.

Professor Muller in seconding the motion remarked that owing to the unprotected condition of the Garden dogs and jackals got into it and killed valuable animals, not to mention the damage done to plants by stray buffaloes.

Mr. MacDonald observed that while he agreed with the last speaker as to this portion of the garden being in a defenceless state, he differed from him materially in regard to the proposed expenditure. The northern part of the city was absolutely without the slightest particle of ground for recreation purposes. It was his hope that they might have at that end of the town a little place of ground in which children of the neighbourhood as well as those attending the Scottish and other schools situated in that part of the city might go for recreation and play cricket, football or other games. He, therefore, moved an amendment to the effect that this payment be not sanctioned and that the Commissioner be asked to report whether that portion of gardens might not be made available be levelled and filled up and thrown open to the public as recreation ground for the north-end of the town.

Mr. Dhodi seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mackenzie said that the portion of the gardens should be fenced in at the same time the ground was levelled up and made available for recreation purposes.

The Honble Mr. Mehta remarked they would lose nothing by passing Mr. MacDonald's amendment. It was all very well to argue that damage had been done to plants and animals owing to the present unprotected condition of the garden, but it must be remembered that this state of things had gone on for a very long time and they would not lose much if it continued a little longer.

Dr. Katrak said the contract for the erection of the fencing had already been given.

Mr. Metha remarked no contract could be given unless the scheme had been sanctioned by the corporation.

Professor Muller said he rose to protest against the despoiling of the Victoria Gardens, which had become more or less a disgrace to the town. The popularity of the gardens had gone down, which was clearly shown by the heriodical returns of the persons visiting the place. The garden had dwinled into such a condition that it could not be compared even with the botanical and zoological gardens in the third or fourth rate capital cities of Europe.

Mr. Wacha was in favour of the amendment. Professor Muller, he thought had exaggerated the devastations said to have been committed in the Victoria Gardens. Financially they were not in a position to maintain such a large garden as the one which the city of Calcutta possessed.

Dr. Viegas argued that they maintained a large establishment for the up-keep of the gardens and they should not grudge the expenditure asked for.

Mr. Shroff submitted that there were separate enclosures for the animals in the gardens and they were thereby sufficiently protected.

Mr. Kabraji remarked it was not possible to turn any part of the gardens as a ground for playing cricket and football.

Mr. Setalwad observed that the Standing Committee had no business to anticipate the sanction of the Corporation and give contracts for works it had recommended. It should not have forced the hands of the Corporation by their action.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said the Standing Committee were not at fault in the matter. The had simply recommended the Corporation to sanction the expenditure.

The Commissioner stated that provision had been made in the budget for the improvement of the gardens, and it was his intention to meet this expenditure from that improvement grant in the event of the Corporation refusing to sanction it.

Dr. Katrak having replied on the debate.

Mr. Macdonald's amendment was put to the vote and carried.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Corporation considered report of the committee, on the Commissioner's letter, dated the 20th August, 1898, regarding the distribution of the water supply and the laying of certain water mains. The Commissioner's letter dealt (1) with certain works costing Rs. 2,31,297 and (2) with certain other works of the estimated cost of Rs. 14,33,895. With regard to the first set of works, which originally consisted of five works, the Committee has recommended four works only costing Rs. 2,18,981. In connection with the subject of laying a 45" to 54" steel main from Vehar Lake to the Tansa 48" main at Kurla Creek, the Committee offer the following remarks:—"This work has received very ample discussion and most careful consideration from the Committee, and the unanimous conclusion arrived at by them after giving due weight to all the arguments for and against, is that, if funds permit, the old and worn out 32" Vehar pipes for a length of about five miles should be replaced by new pipes; that in any case they should be replaced for 1 1-2 miles where they are reported to be in a very precarious condition; and that also if funds permit, it is desirable to connect the Vehar with the Tansa main to enable the Vehar Lake to act as a service reservoir in case of any accident to the Tansa main north of Kurla Creek. The feasibility of using smaller pipes than the proposed 52" has also received the Committee's best attention, and after much deliberation they have decided to recommend to the Corporation that if the whole distance of about five miles from the Vehar Lake to Kurla is to be relaid with new pipes, 48" steel pipes be used, retaining the 45" connection to the Tansa main near Kurla Creek, and utilizing about 2,000 feet of 48" cast-iron pipes which are reported to be surplus in stock. The cost of the above work, if steel pipes are used, as recommended by the Committee, will be about Rs. 10,85,000, of which only Rs. 10,03,000 represent actual outlay. (With cast-iron pipes for the whole distance the cost would be increased to Rs. 17,20,000.) If, however, in consideration of "troublous times and financial difficulties" the Corporation feel loth to undertake so large an outlay at once, the Committee think that in any case the 1 1-2 miles of pipes which are in a very critical condition should now be replaced by 48" steel pipes, the 48" cast-iron pipes in stock being also utilized. In this case the Water Engineer estimates the total cost at Rs. 3,25,000, of which only Rs. 2,48,000 will represent actual outlay, the rest being the value of the cast-iron pipes to be used from stock. If cast-iron pipes are used for the whole distance of 1 1-2 miles, the cost will increase to Rs. 4,10,000. This, it is intended, will be, so to speak, an instalment towards completing the whole length, which should be undertaken when necessary and when funds are available. . . . . The total estimated cost of the works recommended from List B is Rs. 11,03,000 or Rs. 3,43,000 according as the Corporation decide whether the Vehar pipes are to be relaid for five miles only or for a mile and-a-half. If steel mains are altogether discarded the above figures would increase to Rs. 17,38,000 and Rs. 4,28,000 respectively. Mr. Snow, in the last para. of his report, makes a passing reference to certain additional works recommended by the present Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, and remarks that this is not an opportune time for taking them up, but that, as occasion arises and funds permit, some of them might, from time to time, be put into the Budget. These works are as follows:—(1) Altering the existing distributing pipes near Gamdevi Road Rs. 22,144, (2). An 18" main between Jacob Circle and Grant Road Rs. 68,730, (3). Replacing the existing 14" and 18" pipes in Parel Road by old 32" pipes Rs. 1,17,610, (4). A main in Carnac Road Rs. 20,500, (5). A 9" main in DeLisle Road Rs. 15,181, (6). 9" and 10" main in Grant Road Rs. 13,170, (7). A 4" main in Khara Tank Road Rs. 3,950. The Committee endorse Mr. Snow's recommendation as regards all those works with the exception of two viz 9" Main in DeLisle Road and 4" Main in Khara Tank Road.—The cost of these is estimated at Rs. 15,181 and Rs. 3,950, respectively, or Rs 19,131 in all, a moderate amount, likely to be recouped by increased revenue as pointed out by Mr. Bruce in paras. 27 and 28 of his Report No. 555-55 of 25th April 1898. Both works are useful and should be constructed. The former is more particularly recommended. Lastly it remains for the Committee to advise the Corporation as to whether preference should be given to steel or to cast-iron pipes. The Committee have given much thought to the subject and come to the conclusion that the durability of steel pipes laid underground is very doubtful, but that for large mains to be laid overground it is fairly safe to use steel pipes since such pipes will only be exposed to the action of the air and rain, and, being entirely exposed, can have the protective coating renewed as often as any signs of corrosion appear. Accordingly, the recommendation which the Committee have decided to make to the Corporation in regard to the mains which form the subject of this report is that steel pipes should be used for the 45" main from Vehar to Kurla and also for the 45" connection with the Tansa main which are proposed to be laid above ground, and cast-iron pipes for all underg ound mains; except that, with the object of testing by actual experiment the durability of steel mains laid underground, the 18" main along Kala Chowki Road from Parel Road to Ghorupdeo Road and the 18" main along Reay Road from Kalachowki Road to Bhandarwada Reservoir (*vide* para. 6 above) be laid for half their distance with steel pipes. The principal reasons which have led the Committee to recommend steel in place of cast-iron are:— (a) Saving in original cost, which is about 40 per cent. less than the cost of cast-iron pipes, the saving increasing with the size of the main. (b.) Saving in maintenance owing to the cast-iron pipes being laid in short length. (c) Steel pipes being continuous and so much lighter also give facilities which result in economy in crossing nalas, as cast-iron pipes require girders or special supports, while steel pipes require none."

It was proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Burke, and, seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta that the Corporation approved of the laying of the following water mains at a cost of Rs. 18,112, and that the Standing Committee be requested to take measures for the carrying out of the recommendations:—From Gorupdeo to Sewri Cemetery Road; From Parel Road to Gorupdeo Road, along Kalachowki Road; main connecting Bhanderwada

Reservoir with the Sewri Road main, and supplemented midway by a main down Connaught Road from Parel Road main; replacing thirty-two inch Vehar pipes for 1 1-2 miles and mains in Delisle Road and Khara Tank Road.

The resolution was adopted.

ANALYSIS OF WELL WATER.

Dr. E. F. Underwood moved that the Commissioner be requested to report whether it would be possible to obtain from the several Divisional Health Officers a bacteriological report and an analysis of water used from wells for drinking purposes, that the same be embodied in the Health Officer's Quarterly Report.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE FIRE AT DUNCAN ROAD.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

THE following official report was submitted by Superintendent Nolan of the E Division to the Commissioner of Police yesterday morning:—

At about 10 a.m. yesterday a fire broke out in buildings Nos. 455 and 457 situated at Upper Duncan Road and occupied as a wool cleaning depot. At the time about one hundred women were employed on the first and second floors in cleaning wool. One of these women raised an alarm on seeing smoke coming up from the landing of the first floor, which resulted in a panic amongst the workers who saw the staircase on fire. They at once began to escape from the windows, some jumping on to the roof of adjoining houses others on the first floor, and made their escape from the main entrance. Three who jumped from the first and second floors into a sweeper's gully at the back of the building sustained injuries. The fire spread rapidly and in a short time the whole building was entirely gutted. The building was the property of Mr. Dadabhoy Nasservanji Contractor and was insured by him for Rs. 20,000 in the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of Canada. The premises were rented to Mr. E. D. Sassoon, who in turn sub-let it to Sulleman Jan Mahomed, a wool-merchant and guaranteed broker to Messrs. Graham & Co. The value of the wool stored in the building was estimated by the proprietor Mr. Sulleman Jan Mahomed, at Rs. 80,000, and the same was insured for Rs. 60,000 in various insurance companies, the names of which have not yet been ascertained. The concern was managed by Abdul Currim Jan Mahomed, brother of the proprietor, and it is alleged that a quantity of tar was being boiled on the landing between the first and second floor staircases, that the tar overflowed and caught fire, the fire catching the second floor staircase which caused the panic amongst the women. Abdul Currim, who was on the first floor, was knocked down by the women both in his attempting to escape and had both his feet injured by the boiling tar. The fire-brigades from all stations were promptly on the spot. The injured persons are Anundi, woman, aged twenty years, residing at Durgadevi; Hasmabee, aged twenty-eight years, residing at Erskine Load; and Kasibai, aged twenty-five years residing at Gildar Street. Three person were injured while rescuing the women in the burning house. The offices interested on the stock of wool were the "Commercial Union" Rs. 40,000 & the "Norwhich Union" Rs. 20,000.

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Statute of Limitations provides that if no action has been taken by a creditor for the recovery of an amount due to him for a period of three years, the claim becomes time barred, and cannot be recovered. It was taken into consideration in making this law that persons were put suddenly into a dangerous position by having a demand made upon them, probably a large sum of money, after the claim had been satisfied, and when this plea had been put in to bar the demand the defendant would be asked to produce his receipts or receipts, but as six or seven years had elapsed these receipts had been lost, the plea therefore would not stand, and order would be made for payment. I am now informed that this Statue is inoperative in the Small Causes Court, by the payment of *two annas* yearly, which suffices to keep alive a decree for any number of years, so that a creditor may be pounced upon after an unlimited number of years and asked to pay up, at a time when the individual may find the greatest possible difficulty in doing so. Is this law or is it humbug? I am aware in the case of Marwaries it is not a question of losing receipts, but it is the hardship which it brings on the creditor, the snake in the grass, the tiger behind the bush business. This becomes more apparent in cases where the man may have had ample opportunities to enforce his claim during the time which may have elapsed.—

Yours, etc.,

X. WISE HEAD.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Vadala, Captain S. Boon, which arrived here on Sunday from Rangoon, experienced strong monsoon at the south of the Bay of Bengal and heavy rain with strong wind on the Malabar Coast, and south of Vingorla. The s.s. Haddon Hall, Captain W. H. Hood, arrived here yesterday from New port, met with moderate monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	25 68	28 51	33 45	30 09
Monday, Aug 14th	0 60	0 42	0 29	0 02
Total	27 23	28 93	34 34	30 11
Total fall to Aug. 13th, 1898.	55 15	53 86	54 03	50 55
Total fall to Aug. 13th, 1897.	57 04	55 93	58 23	54 35

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	80	47
12th August, 1899	0	41
Total	80	88
DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	25	60
Friday, 11th August, 1899	0	3
Saturday 12th August 1899	0	1
Total	25	64
Total up to 12th August, 1898	32	23
Total up to 12th August, 1897	33	36

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 14TH OF AUGUST, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS,	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·494	SE	5	103·6	79·1	89	...	4·89	− 6·28
Sirsa	29·516	SE	10	109·8	79·6	51	...	2·12	− 6·32
Delhi	29·515	SE	12	96·7	77·6	83	0·04	10·95	− 7·22
Agra	29·490	SE	8	97·0	81·4	79	...	21·24	+ 3·42
Cawnpore	29·540	Calm.	2	88·8	76·6	93	2·52	31·17	...
Allahabad	29·510	WNW	4	92·1	77·3	95	2·91	30·89	+ 8·41
Jhansi	29·536	W	8	97·2	79·7	67	...	25·84	+ 2·82
Jacobabad	29·384	ESE	8	111·3	80·1	70	...	9·09	− 2·29
Karachi	29·491	WSW	15	90·4	79·2	82	...	0·05	− 1·33
Jeypore	29·552	WSW	9	99·7	84·6	68	...	10·74	− 5·53
Ajmere	29·557	SW	12	98·4	77·6	74	...	8·39	− 4·65
Deesa	29·603	SW	24	97·6	73·0	67	...	7·15	− 1·60
Ahmedabad	29·648	SW	6	98·2	74	...	...	3·61	...
Bhuj	29·593	WSW	24	92·3	77·4	68	...	0·05	− 9·46
Jamnagar	29·617	SSW	25	89·5	77·7	73	...	2·01	...
Rajkot	29·659	W	16	91·9	72·7	89	...	6·29	− 4·47
Bhavnagar Para	29·658	WSW	11	94·6	78·3	67	0·03	4·67	...
Veraval	29·668	WSW	16	85·0	79·3	82	...

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	8,000	4,000	7,000
„Exports to U. Kingdom	8,000	3,000	2,000
„ „ to Continent	12,000	15,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	82,77,000	85,19,500	66,17,000
„ „ to U. K. „	33,85,000	34,87,500	30,04,000
„ to Continent „	34,72,000	38,02,000	28,55,000
„ Stock in the Ports	3,50,000	2,23,000	77,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 11th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	23,80,000	19,14,480	11,85,320
„ „ of Surats	1,15,000	1,11,910	1,15,900

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	10,16,000	8,71,660	6,15,970
„ London	8,000	5,000	5,500
American afloat	10,000	31,000	5,500
East Indian „	5,000	5,030	1,300
Total	10,39,000	9,15,630	6,28,770.
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 15-32d.	3 15-32d.	4 7-32d.
„ Good Bhowaugger	2 26-32d.	2 15 16d.	3 9-16d.
Difference	21-32d.	17-32d.	21-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Sunday last showed the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office Inc.		Rs.	21,960
„ „ „ Branches		„	107,380
Other „ „		„	1,81,003
Government Securities	Dec.	„	22,820
Other authorised „	Inc.	„	3,50,988
Loans	Dec.	„	14,73,070
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	„	3,10,978
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	„	4,421
Cash	Inc.	„	10,76,723

An addition to the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank during last week amounting to 10 3-4 lakhs, made it stand at some 188 1-2 lakhs. Public Deposits were more by 1-4 lakh at the Head Office, and 1 lakh at the Branches, with Private Deposits 1 3-4 lakh more. Government Securities were 1-4 lakh less, and Loans 14 3-4 lakhs. Bills Discounted and Purchased increased by 3 Lakhs.

IVORY.—Advices from London dated 26th July, to hand by last mail, report that at the third quarterly series of Ivory Sales, which terminated on that day, there were offered in all 86 tons, or exclusive of Waste, Sea Horse Teeth, &c., 58 tons of Ivory, against 81 tons at the same time last year, or against an average of 76 tons during the preceeding 10 years. For Zanzibar and East Indian fully las sale prices were obtained for Large Soft Teeth ; Ball Points sold dearer ; Bali Scrivelloes, firm ; Cut Hollows and Points about £2 dearer ; Egyptian were slightly easier ; West African sold well ; Bengal Teeth showed no material alteration.

COTTON has been a firm market to-day. Exporters have not operated : and the mills took only 825 bales, comprising 300 Dhamangam at Rs. 143-1-2 per candy, 25 Dhollera at Rs. 141, 200 Oomrawatee at Rs. 150, 100 Junagad at Rs. 141, 200 Khoomtha at Rs. 147. "Good" Broach, for March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 175 ; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 147 1-2 ; "Good" Bhownagger, for May, at Rs. 151.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets are firm, with a little business reported.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	933	bales.
Wheat	5,710	cwts.
Linseed	1,252	„
Rapeseed	5,417	„
Poppyseed	1,800	„
Castorseed	2,337	„
Rice	4,443	„

FREIGHTS are unchanged and without any business of importance reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. for Demand, at which latter rate a fair amount was reported done ; some re-sale Telegraphic was also done. at 1s. 4d., for August delivery, and forward at 1s. 3 31-32d. Merchants' Bills were scarce ; and the mar ket closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. per Rs.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d. „
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d. „
Francs	176 1-4 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are given at 100 5-16 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 100 1-4 for the Settlement, and 94 for Threes, in a quiet market.

SHARES.—Central India mill are Rs. 10 highe,r and James Greaves Rs. 10 lower ; Ahmedabad-Prantej-Railway are Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 2 1-2 per share, to Rs. 1,235 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUG. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 26-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	105 7-8
2½ per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	112 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	66 3-4
Bar Silver	27 3-4

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 12th August, as compared with the statement of 5th August :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 5. Rs.	Aug. 12. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund		
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,64,757	48,86,717
Do. do. at Branches	19,17,932	20,25,332
Other Deposits	370,87,235	372,68,978
Post Bills	8,681	8,801
Credits, undrawn	22,40,031	23,86,819
Rs.	637,19,419	635,76,610
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	101,01,785	100,81,965
Other authorised Securities	32,15,698	35,66,286
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	56,72,183	52,91,216
Loans do. do.	202,35,548	187,62,472
Bills Discounted and purchased	61,33,559	64,76,537
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	20,430	20,493
Bullion		
Balances with other Banks	3,33,407	1,24,986
Cash	177,89,054	188,65,710
Rs.	637,19,419	635,76,610

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year, 1899-1900 :—

	In the month of June, 1899.		
	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	63,13,887	67,87,327	1,33,98,214
Exports	20,27,126	27,40,168	47,67,294
Net Imports	45,86,761	40,42,159	86,28,920

	To the end of the month of June 1899, Progressive.		
	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	2,35,40,263	2,24,46,889	4,59,87,152
Exports	61,82,407	93,64,079	1,55,46,486
Net Imports	1,73,57,856	1,30,82,810	3,04,40,666

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year, 1899-1900 :—

	COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE)		
	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1899	33,012	42,07,449*	42,40,491
To the end of the month of May, 1899, (Progressive)	1,22,792	83,84,941	85,07,733
	COINED AND EXAMINED.		
	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of May 1899	....	51,03,549	51,03,549
To the end of the month of May, 1899, (Progressive)	....	88,35,296	88,35,296

* Of which Rs. 41,08,237 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th August, 1899.
Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dez. Fah.	inches 29·734
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·4
Relative humidity of Air	810
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 277
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	2·33
year	37·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th August	0·07

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

CAMA—August 14, at 12 p.m., Poona, Manukbai, widow of the late Mr Hormusji Dorabji Camaji (of Shanghai) and daughter of the late Mr Bomanji Nowrosji Gandevi (Jarabseth.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

EDDY—August 7, at Kodaikanal, the wife of George Sheswood Eddy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CUNNINGHAM—JOHNSON—August 8, at the Church of "St John in the Wilderness," Dharmsala, by the Rev C Smith, Captain P H Cunningham, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, to Margaret Anne, eldest daughter of the late Warwick Husoa Johnson, P W D, Punjab.

MENAUD—O'KEEFFE—August 10, at Trimulgherry, Hyderabad-Deccan, by special license, Assistant Surgeon Charles Hope Menaud, to Mary (May) Florence, fifth daughter of the late Surgeon-Captain Daniel O'Keeffe.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1899.

THE political crisis in France becomes more accentuated every day. A crime of unprecedented character at Rennes has deprived the accused of the services of M. Labori, one of his counsel, who was shot in the back as he was entering the Court and is in a precarious condition. The scoundrel who fired the shot made good his escape, for the moment at least. The endeavour to cripple the defence by shooting one of his counsel is further evidence, if any were needed, of the insane hatred with which Dreyfus has been pursued from the beginning, apparently for the unpardonable sin of being innocent of the offence imputed to him by Colonel Henry, Major Esterhazy and Colonel Du Paty de Clam. The first confessed to the forgery of false evidence, and had the grace to commit suicide ; the second has acknowledged that he, and not Dreyfus, wrote the bordereau ; the third is in gaol awaiting his trial. None of the counsel or defenders of these unworthy officers have been shot or molested : that has been reserved for the advocate of the man who was kept in the Devil's Island by their machinations. M. Labori is one of the most upright and able members of the French bar. He distinguished himself by his masterly defence of Zola, and the courage and resolution with which he succeeded in unmasking the disgraceful manœuvres of the cabal of high-placed officers who intimidated the Judge and prescribed to a timorous jury the verdict they were to return. Fortunately, the defence has still the assistance of the no less able M. Demange, who defended Dreyfus in the first trial, and has ever since laboured to establish the truth and compel revision. It is to nullify the finding of the Court of Cassation that all the efforts of the furious partisans, who assert Dreyfus' guilt in the face of the clearest proofs that he was the victim of a foul conspiracy, are now directed, and one means to that end is to endeavour to assassinate his defenders in open day, in the face of the police and the military guards. Contempt for law and the public conscience could not be carried further.

But the desperate factions seeking to get the upper hand in France are not deterred by trifles ; murder, mutiny, rebellion are in the air. The Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry is encountering the danger menacing the State with nerve and resolution. The issue of thirty-seven warrants for the arrest of the leaders engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow the Government was preceded by the removal from the Superior Council of War of General de Negrier, one of the most popular officers in the army, for organising a pronunciamiento. Twenty-one officers, many of them of high rank, have been deprived of their command, retired, arrested, or reprimanded in connection with the Dreyfus scandal. It was after these disciplinary measures that General de Negrier, Inspector of four Army Corps of which he would have the command in case of war, ventured to prepare a draft address for the officers immediately under him to communicate in substance or textually to their subordinates, telling them that, when the Rennes Court Martial was concluded, the Government should be invited to put a stop to the attacks on the army, and, if they did not act, then the army would take action. This mutinous document was actually communicated by Colonels of regiments to their subordinates. When General Gallifet received information that this dangerous movement was in progress, he called on General de Negrier for an explanation. That officer explained that what he had said was exaggerated ; but, when asked to put in writing what he did say, there was no longer room for doubt : a military *complot* was on foot. The most popular General in the army was deprived of his functions and placed on half-pay. Naturally a painful sensation was created by such an incident, not only in the army, but among the public at large. It is a question whether it would not have been more politic to accept the General's assurance that what he had said had been exaggerated, and exacted a promise that words liable to be misunderstood should be carefully avoided in future. The disclosure to France and to Foreign Governments that disaffection is rife amongst the chiefs of the army cannot fail to have a bad effect, and encourage desperadoes to go to extreme lengths. The cry has been raised in the hostile press that the Government is disorganising the military forces of the country. It cannot be denied that large gaps have been made within the last month or two amongst officers hitherto regarded as the elite of the military hierarchy. General Zurlinden, Governor of Paris, has been removed from his command and given another in a distant province. General de Pelieux, commandant of the "place" or garrison of Paris, has been removed, although an inquiry into his conduct of the Picquart case resulted favourably to him. A supplementary inquiry, however, showed that he had certainly not acted fairly towards Colonel Picquart, who was falsely accused of having forged a document. When de Pelieux was confronted by the Court of Cassation with a damaging statement made by Picquart, he had the insolence to say „I cannot be expected to reply to a man charged with perjury !" No one knew better that the charge was fabricated. It was dropped when the facts were elicited by the Supreme Court. No one need waste sympathy on Colonel du Paty de Clam who is in prison awaiting his trial, or on the men who were personally concerned in bolstering up the forgeries and fictions intended to keep Captain Dreyfus in Devil's Island. But it is certainly unfortunate that so many officers of distinction have allowed themselves to be compromised in the agitation set on foot with the same patriotic object. General Mercier, who was Minister of War in 1894, when Captain Dreyfus was illegally convicted, has been guilty of the incredible folly of endeavouring to justify the communication of secret documents to the first Court Martial by the assertion that the discovery of the bordereau brought France to the brink of war with Germany. Major Esterhazy, when explaining how he came to forge the bordereau, stated that, the original bordereau having been taken by an agent from the German Embassy, its return was demanded under a threat of war, as the margin was filled with annotations by high German officials. It was returned after being photographed. He was then ordered by Colonel Sandherr to write a new bordereau from dictation, to be used as evidence against Captain Dreyfus, the whole superior staff believing him to be guilty. This singular operation was described by the Major as "a bill of exchange drawn on the moral culpability of Dreyfus." The *Times* vouches for a very different version of what took place. It alleges that Colonel Henry and Major Esterhazy supplied Colonel Schwarzkoppen with one hundred and sixty important documents, disclosing amongst other things the plan of mobilisation on the frontier. Esterhazy was the intermediary, and he and Henry divided the proceeds. General Mercier thinks the extent and efficacy of Colonel Schwarzkoppen's system of espionage relevant to the question of the guilt or innocence of Dreyfus. With amazing indiscretion he informed the Court, and the listening world, that France at the time was unable to risk a war with Germany "for military reasons, and also because the attitude of Russia was uncertain." The doubts about the attitude of Russia and the military inferiority of France to Russia had nothing whatever to do with the only issue before the Court of Rennes—whether Dreyfus communicated to a foreign power the documents of which the bordereau was the memorandum. Diplomatic, military, and poltical secrets of the most momentous kind are disclosed for the edification of Berlin and St. Petersburgh by an ex-Minister of War, whose one idea of patriotic duty seems to be to add to the prejudice against Dreyfus, no matter at what cost to the national interests.

It is satisfactory to hear that the General who made that exhibition of himself was hissed as he left the Court. A similar misconception of the role of a witness was shown in even stronger relief by M. Quesney de Beaurepaire, who went to Rennes to place before the President of the Court Martial the contents of a large portfolio, setting forth that Dreyfus had been for many years traitorously communicating military secrets to the Foreign enemy. When the Colonel-President informed him that he could only be heard if he had evidence to give in reference to the one charge before the court, "he felt," he wrote next day "for the first time that the uniform might become a danger to the future of the country. How could the tribunal try that charge unless it knew the antecedents of the accused ? Every court hears the former convictions of the accused, but in this case light is to be excluded!" He said as much to the President, who acknowledged that previous convictions are admissible. But, when upon that admission M. de Beaurepaire proceeded to read the details of a crime of treason committed by Dreyfus so many years before that prescription barred prosecution, the President stopped him and said:—"That is a new charge; you should communicate with the Minister of War !" The ex-Judge of the Court of Cassation regarded the refusal to go into the new charge as a refusa of justice. He informed the President that, ? the Court listened to him and gave the judgment accordingly, "they would save the country ; but if they failed in their duty" —by acquitting Dreyfus— "they would prepare a disaster." Politely bowed out, the ex-Judge thought it seemly to announce in his organ that he would publish the whole of the "evidence" which the President refused to consider, so that some of it should reach the ears of the other members of the Court. When partisan violence goes to such length in aged bosoms, what may not happen with the excited passions of the mob worked up by the Deroulèdes and the Haberts, and the troops schooled in mutiny by their trusted generals ? The Government has arrested the leaders of the conspiracy and will bring them to trial. But what guarantee is there that juries will not acquit Deroulède and his comrades again, as they acquitted them and the Italian desprado Max Regis, who when Mayor of Algirs organised the pillage of the Jewish quarter ? The Parliamentarians, with their factins, their inability to form and keep in office a strong Government, the recurring scandals, have, it is to be feared, forfeited the respect and the support of the population. They have no real backing in the country. Luckily for them there is no Pretender with a name and a following. Meanwhile the crisis grows and grows, and no one can tell what a day may bring forth.

MR. G. M. SATHE'S register of Native publications in the Bombay Presidency was issued yesterday afternoon. Along with other departments of human activity, says that gentleman, that of literature also seems to have ten paralysed by the outbreak and continues of the bubonic plague, as evidenced by th number of publications of the past three years as compared with the returns of 1895. Mr. Joshi, the late Registarar, was also of this opinion and expressed it in his last report. Whether the decrease has been in quality as well as quantity is a point upon which we have no means of judging for ourselves but must be satisfied with such observations Mr. Sathe is pleased to favour us with. This is not much ; for, when he refers to the superiority of Gujarat over the Deccan, he clerly means the superiority of numbers. Gujarathi publications outnumber Marathi by two to one—a fact which Mr. Sathe attributes to the existence of large memorial funds entrusted to the Gujarat Vernacular Society, founded by the late the Honourable Mr. Knlock Forbes for the encouragement of Gujarathi literature. There was a time when the Vernacular Translation Society lent similar aid to the production of literary works in the Deccan. But it has not been in flourishing circumstances of late, whilst the other has, and the Parsis with their wealth and intelligence have made considerable additions to the volume of Guzarathi, the two circumstances combined causing Marathas to lose ground. Other vernaculars are scarcely represented, both Kanarese and Urdu remaining in the backward condition which has characterised them for so many years. Possibly the University has taught its students up to the point that they recognise how little they know, for of all the graduates the University has turned out only ten Marathi and fifteen Gujarathi books have come from their pens, to the Registrar's evident disappointment. His statistics show that 1,135 publications were issued during the year, 99 less than the previous twelve months ; 745 of these were books and 390 issues of 59 different periodicals. Generally speaking, Mr. Sathe says, every publication is more or less useful in its way and indicates some exercise of intellect. To those which he considered worthy of special mention he devoted some descriptive lines in the quarterly publications as they were issued. Among these is one to which some importance is attached. It is a work by Mr. Mansukhram Suryaram Tripathi on Reading and Writing. It is, says Mr. Sathe, a good book explaining what style a Gujarathi writer should practise, what books should be read and how their contents should be utilized. Mr. Tripathi complains that the present practice of examining candidates through the medium of English is objectionable, inasmuch as it entails on the students much study of the English language and leaves them little time for the acquisition of other knowledge. He believes that in times to come this practice will be discontinued, and English will be learnt only as a second language as Sanskrit is studied at present, and that all knowledge will be imparted through the vernaculars. The wish, we imagine, is father to the thought. English is taught to native children from their earliest youth and they can pick up English as quickly as an English child picks up the vernacular. It is instructive to find it recorded that one of the principal Marathi works of fiction is a translation of a Bengali historical romance, dealing with certain incidents of Warren Hastings' regime, and its object is to impress the necessity of British rule in India for the benefit and regeneration of the people thereof. That the author, Mr. Dhondo Jagganath Bhangale, may succeed in his object is our earnest hope. Another work, to which the Registrar directs special attention, is Mr. Narayan Bhavanrao Pavgi's latest volume of the "Bharatiya Samrajya," which was reviewed in our columns a few days ago. In it the author defends the Hindu caste system and tells the Parsis that, although they are enterprising, industrious and well-up in commerce, their imitation of the English people in all directions has gone beyond its proper limits and will prove harmful to them some time or other—a statement for which they will neither given him credence nor thanks.

YESTERDAY'S meteorological news shows that the position has been greatly improved, heavy rain having extended from the Bay of Bengal throughout Behar and North-Western Provinces, while the Central Provinces have received valuable showers ; and the Bombay monsoon blowing in normally though still feebly and its rain is extending into Central India. Our Ahmedabad and Vizianagram correspondents, however, tell us that there has been no appreciable downpour in Kathiawar, and the position there has already become serious. Herds of cattle are being driven into the towns from the Mofussil and sold to the Mahajans for what they will fetch.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with the outward Mails of the 4th inst., left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Saturday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 22nd July 1899 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 44,323 maunds and Rs. 1,790 in the earnings.

ALL reasonable doubt as to the efficacy of Professor Calmette's antivenene in cases of snake bite having by this time been dispelled, the public will be glad to know that Surgeon-General Taylor is taking steps to have a supply of the antidote issued to all military hospitals throughout India.

THE Calcutta Rowing Club announce their intention of holding a regatta in the beginning of November next, which will be open to the members of all Amateur Rowing Clubs in India, Burma, Ceylon and the Straits. There will be Challenge Fours, Challenge Sculls, and Pairs, besides minor events ; and as the notice given is long enough to enable oarsmen to get into training, and the date fixed falls in conveniently with the public holidays, the regatta ought to be a success in the way of bringing together outside competitors and thus giving a stimulus to rowing in India.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Burkes, to sanction the laying of certain water mains in the localities adjoining Parel and elsewhere at a cost of Rs. 5,18,112.

ALTHOUGH nothing is yet officially announced as to the composition of any force that may be sent from India to the Transvaal, we believe it would be safe to say that if a force goes there are half a dozen regiments that can already be named which would certainly be included in it. In cavalry the 5th Dragoon Guards, the 11th Hussars, and the 19th Hussars are the likely regiments, and in the infantry the Gordon Highlanders, the 60th Rifles, the Gloucesters and the Connaught Rangers. Unless the military authorities choose to be absolutely regardless of the principles they have laid down for themselves and publicly announced as guiding the selection of regiments for service, they will also have to take the Essex Regiment from Burma, which shoots as well as any body of Boers, and probably much better.

THE *East Coast News*, a Vizagapatam paper, states that a number of wealthy native ryots of Jamadevipeta, who became Christians a few years ago and who have since experienced the ill-will of their non-Christian neighbours, were recently attacked by the latter, at the instigation, it is alleged, of a *yogi*. Our contemporary states that a party of non-Christians, "with swords and staves, maddened with fury, met the Chistians, and tried to pick a quarrel with them; but the latter took to their heels hotly pursued by the infuriated mob, and took shelter in the home of one of them, which they barricaded against their assailants," who threatened to kill them when they came out. But with the departure of the *yogi* quiet has apparently been restored. The Sub-Magistrate of Chodavaram was expected to visit the scene of the disturbance.

THE appointment of Mr. Justice Chatterjee to an Additional Membership on the Viceroy's Legislative Council is, as far as we can recollect, writes the *Pioneer*, the only instance of the kind since the Indian Legislative Councils took their present shape in 1861. Before that epoch Judges of the Calcutta High Court sat regularly in the Governor-General's Council. The Chief Justice of Bengal in fact was *ex-officio* a Member of the Council, and the constitution of the Council provided that another seat should always be occupied by one of the Puisne Judges The judicial legislator however was not found to be a success, and when the remodelling of the Council came up Lord Canning wished to exclude the Judges expressly from sitting. Sir Charles Wood, however, in drafting the measure thought it better to leave the matter open so that the Government could select them for the Councils or not as it liked. As a matter of fact the Government has not liked, and all the Provincial Legislatures have followed its example ; so that in the course of years the public has come to look upon the Judges as practically disqualified by custom from sitting in the Councils. Mr. Chatterjee's appointment is not very likely to be taken as a precedent. He is called up to Council for a special and technical piece of business, and his work will be presumably done in the privacy of Committee. But there would be decided objections to Judges sitting regularly in Council and taking part in public controversies, and an inconvenience in their being identified with strong views for or against any particular law which they will afterwards be called upon to administer. The experience of the past has long settled that the special legal knowledge they may bring to the consideration of legislative projects is not a set off to these drawbacks, and we cannot believe that any new reasons have come into existence for breaking through the wholesome principle that custom has established in the matter.

ACCORDING to the *Eclair*, the inquiry made into the conduct of Du Paty de Clam has concluded in his favour.

M. HAZEAU, in an interview published by the "Echo de Paris," states that the Rennes Court-martial has the right to try Dreyfus on all points, to hear all the witnesses, and to throw complete light on the case.

A SMALL picture of the Virgin leading the infant Christ by the hand, by Francesco di Giorgio, a Siamese painter of the fifteenth century, purchased from the Bardini collection, has been added to the National Gallery.

THE Isperkas and Muhammad Khels, who are territorially responsible, have moved across the border to ascertain whether the Gumatti outlaws to whom recent outrages in the Bannu district are attributed, have returned to their old quarters. The Isperka lashkar was to have met on the 7th instant and occupied Gumatti, after expelling the outlaws if they were there, and they engaged to hold the place in strength for some time, to prevent the outlaws returning there or to the neighbourhood.

THE Botanical Garden of the Vienna University can now boast of possessing specimens of a plant not to be found in any similar institution in the world, or indeed anywhere else in Europe or America. When the Austrian expedition to Southern Arabia, under Professor Doctor David Heinrich Muller, was out there last winter, Professor Doctor Oskar Simony, son of the well-known geographer, succeeded in obtaining some incense bushes, notwithstanding that the Arabs keep the places where they grow a secret from Europeans. He brought them to Vienna alive, and they are now in full leaf.

AT the Cabinet Council held on July 25 at the Elysee, under the presidency of M. Loubet, General de Galliffet, the War Minister, presented several decrees for the signature of the Chief of the State. By them General de Pellieux, commander of the Garrison of Paris, is transferred to Quimper, where he will command the 44th Brigade of Infantry. General Dalstein is appointed commander of the Garrison of Paris. General de Pellieux's conduct during his investigation of the case against Major Esterhazy was recently made the subject of an inquiry, the result of which has not been made public. General Bourzat is appointed governor of Toul.

GENERAL DE GALLIFFET announced to his colleagues of the Ministry that Captain Guyot de Villeneuve had been punished with sixty days' confinement to quarters for a complimentry letter he wrote to M. Syveton, the professor at Rheims, after he had been suspended from his professorship for a year for having, while giving a lesson to his pupils, condemned the Court of Cassation for having pronounced the revision of the Dreyfus trial. The War Minister also announced that, in compliance with the demand of Major Carriere, the Government commissary at the Rennes court-martial, Major Esterhazy would be summoned as a witness before that Court, and would be provided with a safe conduct, enabling him to remain at Rennes during the whole of the trial without fear of arrest.

THE "Press Association" is informed that the preparations made by the War Office during the past few weeks have been that of seeing everything in order for mobilisation, should such a step prove necessary. Not a single regiment, however, has been warned for service, and the troops now proceeding to South Africa are in the ordinary nature of reliefs. It is contemplated, however, to largely increase the Cape garrisons either before or after the end of the present crisis. Tons of stores are now going Capewards, and the mobilisation of the supply branch of the Army Service Corps has been mooted. It is this heavy work which has made it impossible for Col. the Hon. F. W. Stopford to leave his mobilisation work for a Manœuvre command. The stain of work, however, has abated sufficiently to allow Lord Wolseley to visit the cavalry drills on Salisbury Plain.

A ROME correspondent says :—A discovery of capital importance has been made by Signor Giacomo Boni in the Forum on the site of the Basilica Æmilia. Five or six huge blocks of white marble were found in the positions which they must have occupied since falling from the facade of the original structure. One of these blocks, which is broken into two parts, bears a magnificent inscription stating that the Basilica was restored in the fourteenth year of the reign of Augustus by Tiberius, son of Augustus, and nephew of Divus Julius Cæsar. The discovery of this important fragment on the outskirts of the area now in course of excavation constitutes evidence that the remainder of the edifice will shortly be brought to light. Some of the blocks discovered bear traces of fire. Several columns of red Egyptian granite were also unearthed on the same spot.

THE correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria telegraphed on July 19 :—After five days without a single case of plague, four were reported on the 17th, making 6 for the week and 74 since May 4. Among these there have been 31 deaths and 31 cures. No more thorough system of inspection, isolation, disinfection, and examination of the dead than obtains here has ever been enforced elsewhere, and the result is that confidence is felt that the sanitary authorities are keeping the disease under control and preventing its becoming epidemic. It continues to be confined to the dirtiest quarters of Alexandria, and the general mortality of the city is actually below normal, which causes a considerable expression of ignorant opinion that the disease is not real plague. Dr. Laing, Dr. Mackenzie, and Dr. Kate Marion Hanter have arrived to place their service at the disposal of the authorities in case the extension of the disease should make it necessary. The last-named is visiting the sick and dead among the female natives.

SINCE the possibility of telegraphing without wires has been so emphatically established, inventors have turned their attention most assiduously to the application of the same principle in regard to the telephone, and already two scientists of different nationality have announced to the world that they have succeeded in perfecting instruments by which telephoning without wires can be successfully accomplished. One is Dr. Peter Stiens, the Russian scientist, who is now in England ; the other is Signor Mario d'Asar, an Italian who, according to the Rome correspondent of the "Morning Leader," is shortly coming to our shores, as the British Admiralty have expressed much interest in his invention. The Italian Minister of Marine is said to greatly admire Signor d'Asar's invention, and wishes to experiment with the apparatus on a large scale with a view to adopting it in the Italian Navy. It is described as being, in the opinion of naval experts, destined to prove of the greatest service. Dr. Stiens, speaking with regard to his particular invention, claims that by the use of his apparatus people will be able to speak from London to persons, say, in Antwerp or even in New York. He proposes to shortly carry out some demonstrations on the Thames which shall prove the genuineness of his claim.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR CLOUD OVER THE TRANSVAAL.

TWENTY THOUSAND TROOPS TO BE EMPLOYED.

WITH THIRTY THOUSAND IN RESERVE

LONDON, AUG. 14.

The *Times* in a special article says it is understood that the Government accepts, both in principle as well as in fact, the offers of Colonial contingents in the event of war with the Transvaal, which, with the troops to be sent from India, would make up a British force in South Africa of twenty-five thousand men, and, in case the necessity should arise, thirty thousand more will be sent from England.

TROOPS TO BE SENT FROM INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

Orders will to-day issue for definitely holding forces in India in readiness in case of need for South Africa. The size and composition of this force has not yet been made public, but it will probably consist of some ten thousand men, including British cavalry and infantry.

Transport is not to be taken up for it as yet, but I understand this would occasion little delay, owing to fittings and stores being already collected in Bombay from previous expeditions.

No authoritative information is available regarding the regiments which will be included in the force, but the 19th Hussars, 5th Dragoon Guards, 11th Hussars, King's Royal Rifles, Connaught Rangers, Devonshires, Gordon Highlanders, Gloucesters, and 6th Bengal Cavalry are all regiments which might be employed.

Actual warnings for service have not been issued to regiments and batteries which will comprise the force held in readiness for service in the Transvaal. It is settled, however, that three cavalry regiments will be included, and of these the 11th Hussars may be looked upon as a practical certainty.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRIAL AT RENNES.

M. LABORI SHOT WHILE ENTERING THE COURT.

THE ASSASSIN ESCAPES.

RENNES, AUG. 14.

M. Labori, the counsel of Captain Dreyfus, was shot in the back from a revolver while on his way to the Court this morning.

His condition is serious.

His assailant, who escaped, is being closely pursued.

THE HURRICANE IN THE WEST INDIES.

LONDON, AUG. 13.

The details of the damage done by the hurricane at Puerto Rico show that thousands perished in the villages, and the number will probably never be known.

The plantations are devastated and the survivors are starving.

It is feared that a pestilence will break out in the Island.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 13.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Sutlej, with Mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay, at 9 p. m., to-day, and the s. s. Arcadia, for Colombo and Australia at 8 p.m. to-day.

THE RANGOON OUTRAGE.

EXAMINATION OF THE ADJUTANT, WEST KENT REGIMENT.

FURTHER ADJOURNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 14.

To-day Lieut. Pack Beresford, Adjutant, West Kent Regiment, who has just returned from leave, was examined. He is the forty-first witness. On the 2nd April he received a letter from Inspector Hewitt and at once ordered Horricks into custody. No statements were taken that day. Next day Corporal Nurse and Private Goff made statements of which he took notes. Nurse told him the woman was found in a nullah; he described her condition and the Adjutant understood the number of men concerned. Goff's statement was that he was standing near the woman, with five or six others, when they heard Nurse, who ordered them to barracks, and they went back at once. Witness questioned the older bandsmen, but they did not seem to know anything about the matter. Witness ordered Nurse to make enquiries. Nurse gave him Goff's name, and on the 10th or 11th April several other names. On the 12th April Sullivan made a statement, also Boulter and Attains. Boulter's statement, which was read, said that after Nurse ordered them back to barracks he saw Horricks go into the nullah, where he was shortly afterwards arrested. After that witness took no statement in writing from any one. Witness went on leave on the 22nd April. The Provost-Sergeant told him on the morning of 3rd April that the woman was in the habit of soliciting for alms in the barracks. The Provost-Sergeant subsequently made another statement, in which he said he had mistaken the woman. Witness had never heard prior to his departure that a woman solicited alms. He heard the names of two other men mentioned, but made no note of this, nor did he question the men, but gave the names to the Sergeant-Major.

Captain Duer, Junior Civil Surgeon, was examined this afternoon and said that, from the history of the woman's case, he believed she was recovering from beri-beri in April; at present she was suffering from melancholia, but he did not think from any active form of mania. Assuming the facts alleged by the prosecution, these would account for her present condition. It was not unknown for a woman to become melancholic at her time of life but he had never heard nor read of a case of a woman at the time of a "change of life" becoming lewd. None of the accused made any statement to the Magistrate but Johnson, who admitted going with the woman.

The case is adjourned to Friday, when accused will be committed to the Sessions. Martin is still ill with enteric, but witness thought he might be able to appear on Friday.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN GRANT, EXAMINER, MILITARY ACCOUNTS, RANGOON.

Captain Grant, Examiner, Military Accounts, Rangoon, died to-day from blood-poisoning, following on a trap accident. The pony bolted, the reins broke, and Grant was thrown out, the steps of the trap lacerating his legs. He had received other numerous injuries. Up to Saturday night he was doing well, but blood-poisoning then set in. He had eleven years' service.

SOLDIERS' NEW MESSING ALLOWANCES.

SIMLA, AUG. 14.

A small increase in allowances has been sanctioned by the Government of India to soldiers who receive a money allowance in lieu of rations and who have accepted the new messing allowance rules. The increase is nine pie per diem, which raises the rations money allowance from Rs. 8-9-3 to Rs. 10 per mensem.

MILITARY GRASS AND DAIRY FARMS.

Arrangements have now been sanctioned by the Government of India in the Military Department for the establishment of combined Grass and Dairy Farms at Lucknow and Cawnpore, and of a Dairy Farm at Agra, all under the management of Lieutenant Meagher, the Special Forage Officer, Bengal Command.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Colonel H. O. Woodhouse has retired with effect from 1st instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, Commanding 20th Hussars, will be placed on half-pay on 20th September, his four years' command being then completed.

THE PLAGUE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

The plague returns for Southern India for the week ending last Saturday are :—Salem District, nine seizures, six deaths; Nagpur City, one seizure, one death; Bangalore City, five seizures, two deaths; Bangalore District, 56 seizures, 46 deaths; Mysore City, 14 seizures, 12 deaths; Mysore District, 92 seizures, 60 deaths; Kolar District, six seizures, six deaths; Kolar Gold Fields, three seizures, one death; Tumkur District, 17 seizures, 23 deaths; Lingsugur Distsict, 65 seizures and 56 deaths.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

A RISE.

The deaths from plague in India last week rose to 3,790, Poona City contributing 1,103 deaths; Kolhapur State, 540; Belgaum District, 497; Nasik District, 311; Poona District, 126; Satara District, 233: total for the Bombay Presidency outside Bombay and Karachi Cities, which had 70 attacks and one death, respectively, being no less than 3,454.

The Madras Presidency returns give 6 deaths; the Central Provinces 6; Mysore State 150; Hyderabad State 56; Rajputana one, imported, Calcutta 47; Howrah 4.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

ARRIVAL OF SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

The full text of the Secretary of State's despatch on the Currency Question, a telegraphic summary of which has already appeared, has arrived and is likely to be made public shortly. The Government of India, therefore, now have before them all the necessary documents connected with this important matter, and there is nothing to prevent legislation being proceeded with.

LATEST FROM SIMLA.

Colonel Brackenbury, R.E., Manager, North-Western Railway, has been permitted to retire on pension with effect from the 20th proximo.

FOUNDERING OF THE DESPATCH VESSEL RESOLUTE.

COMMANDER AND SOME OFFICERS MISSING.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 14.

Telegraphic news has been received from Diamond Harbour of the foundering of the Port Commissioners' despatch vessel Resolute. Immediately on receipt of the news at 12-18 p.m., the Commissioners' tug Rescue was despatched with the Assistant Conservator on board. Later telegram, timed 1-52 p.m., from the Resolute's Chief Officer was received, intimating that the Resolute collided with the British India s.s. Scindia and sank on the north-east edge of Diamond Sands. Her masts are above water, showing the position. Commander Waller of the Resolute, Mr. Hudson, Chief Engineer, Mr. Huntley, Second Officer, and Mr. Stone, Third Officer, are missing. A muster of the crew is not possible.

PLAGUE AT POONA.

DEATH OF RAO SAHEB BALKRISHNA.

POONA, AUG. 14.

Rao Saheb Balkrishna Shayenna, head of the firm of Messrs. Morgan and Balkrishna, died of plague last night. A few years ago he received the title of Rao Saheb. The deceased was a member of the Cantonment Committee and Suburban Municipality, was also President of the Camp Education Society, and evinced great interest in the welfare of the poorer children of the Cantonment. Last year he lost his brother and son of plague, and about ten days ago lost his only surviving son.

187 cases and 137 deaths were recorded in the city to-day, the total mortality being 155; in Sukerwar 37 cases, 32 deaths; 18 cases, 9 deaths in Bhawani and Kasba each; 14 cases 14 deaths in Raviwar; in Nena 13 cases, 8 deaths; in Cantonments 32 cases, 22 deaths; in the District 33 cases, 21 deaths.

CRICKET IN POONA.

LORD SANDHURST'S TEAM vs. POONA GYMKHANA

A cricket match between Lord Sandhurst's eleven and the Poona Gymkhana was played at Ganeshkhind. Captain Greig and Mr. Deas did not play. The home team, winning the toss, went in first and made 231 for four wickets down. Lieutenant Bond scored 74, Capt. Usborne (not out) 39, Trumpeter Winterbottom 39; Brogan (not out) 30; Captain Luard 16, Major Martin 14. The Poona Gymkhana then went in and made 111 runs, towards which Bowen and Markham scored doubled figures of 34 and 41, respectively. Bond and Winterbottom bowled very destructively: the former took five and the latter four wickets.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 12.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Palawan arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 12.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

The P. & O. Company s. s. Candia (extra) left here for Bombay at daylight to-day.

ADEN, AUG. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this morning.

MARSEILLES, AUG. 12.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, which left Bombay on the 23th July, arrived here to-day.

HONGKONG, AUG. 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nankin (Extra) arrived here this morning from Bombay.

KARACHI, AUG. 14.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Trieste to Bombay, sailed this morning.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY

REJOICINGS IN HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD, AUG. 14.

To-day is being observed as a general holiday throughout these dominions in honour of H. H. the Nizam's 34th birthday. Hyderabad is dressed completely in festive attire and last night the scene at the Public Gardens in Chudderghaut was beautiful and brilliant.

His Highness unexpectedly visited the Gardens at past one o'clock this morning, when none of the nobles beyond Sir Kurshed Jah and Nawab Akbar-ul-Mulk, C. S. I., were present. Four addresses, with many expressions of loyalty, were presented to His Highness, who replied to them collectively in Urdu, saying that the sentiments of affection of his people touched his heart. He looked forward with extreme pleasure to the day when he would make Lord Curzon his personal friend and he hoped that that friendship would result advantageouly to his country.

Many tamashas are to take place during the week, the majority being strictly oriental in character.

DEATH OF MRS. HORMUSJI DORABJI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 14.

Maneckbai, widow of the late Mr. Hormusji Dorabji Cama, died at twelve (noon) to-day.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION.

We learn on good authority that an amendment to the Presidency Banks Acts will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla on the 25th August, empowering the Presidency Banks to lend money to the Improvement Trust or to purchase and make advances and lend money upon the securities of the Trust. This amendment will, of course, enable the Banks to tender for the loan, tenders for which may be received up to the 31st of the current month. The necessity for this step is shown in the report of the Trust's last meeting in another column.

HOW OPINION AT HOME IS WORKED UPON.

The "Overland Mail" stigmatises with some warmth the practices by which correspondents in South Africa inflame opinion in England by inexcusable misrepresentations. The "Standard" correspondent telegraphed that "certain sworn subjects of Her Majesty at Cape Town"—Mr. Schreiner, Cape Premier, and his colleagues—"had addressed the authorities at Pretoria not to yield an inch," and he added that he had seen the telegrams that had passed. No telegrams of the kind had ever been sent. The "Mail" of July 28 says :—

Great obscurity still appears to disguise from us in England the real state of affairs in South Africa. If some Otis on the spot could only silence all the correspondents, it would possibly be an advantage. As it is they transmit all sorts of wild rumours, and manage between them to confuse the view, besides helping to prejudice the case on both sides. The *Standard* correspondent at Johannesburg last Friday directly accused Mr. Schreiner of having advised President Kruger "not to yield any further," as a document was on the way to him from the Imperial Government; while Mr. Hofmeyr, it was stated, had informed the Attorney-General of the Transvaal that "the Republic was not yet out of the wood." Copies of these telegrams had been seen by the correspondent. Mr. Schreiner denied having sent a telegram of the purport assigned by the correspondent, and declared that "there was not a word of truth in the statement," so far as he was concerned. He explained that he had sent a telegram to President Kruger to stop the passing of the Franchise law until a communication from the Imperial Government had come to hand. Sir Alfred Milner who saw the telegram, has since confirmed Mr Schreiner's account of it.

The incident is perhaps only of importance as illustrating one of the causes of the confused state of affairs, which was in a large degree provoked by the domineering policy adopted by Mr. Rhodes against the Boers, and that most criminal and blundering piece of his attempt to force on prematurely—in furtherance of his ambitious schemes in South Africa—a solution of the troublesome and dangerous crisis in the Transvaal. This policy has not only excited suspicions of the ultimate objects which the Imperial Government is pursuing in its endeavours to obtain measures of freedom and justice for the Uitlanders: it has caused a very strong reaction against the idea of British domination in South Africa, a reaction which has spread from the Transvaal through the Dutch population in the British Colonies.

We must not, unless in very critical circumstances involving our paramount rights in South Africa, allow ourselves to be drawn into a war in which the whole Dutch element would be united against us. We might eventually crush it, but the cost would be too great. Patient persistence has already done much at Pretoria; it may yet do more. We must not be rushed by urgent telegrams from Cape and Uitlander jingoes into affording that "striking proof of the power and justice of Great Britain, so sorely needed in South Africa," for which the *Times* correspondent is yearning. The most striking proof we can afford is to hold our power in reserve so long as there is the faintest prospect of securing justice.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

In view of the statement that the whole English press, with the exception of the *Chronicle*, approves Mr. Chamberlain's policy in South Africa, and the assumption that Continental opinion also approves, we reproduce the following from the *Manchester Guardian* :—

"How does England stand abroad?" asked Mr. Brodrick the other night at Farnham, in the course of an official apology for the Government's "successful" foreign policy. The matter is not one of which a Primrose League audience is the most competent judge. We know of no better test than the tone of the Continental press. Mr. Brodrick holds that "our relations with foreign Powers have undoubtedly improved." If that be so, there never was a time when Continental journalists were more singularly out of touch with the opinions of their Governments. One cannot open a foreign paper of recent date without stumbling on some scathing comment on our conduct in South Africa or the figure we are cutting at the Hague. Under the heading of "British Pharisaism," a Russian paper which ranks as semi-official marshals an appalling selection of quotations from the French and German press. It contrasts the humanitarian speeches of our delegates at the Peace Conference with their obstinate defence of expansive bullets, and interprets our advocacy of a Permanent Tribunal of Arbitration in the light of refusal to arbitrate with the Transvaal. Or is Mr. Brodrick aware that the most serious papers in Berlin were discussing two days ago the possibility of European intervention in South Africa? It was not so much sympathy for the Boers which moved them as a feeling that Mr. Chamberlain's Imperialism should be met and checked before it led to graver complications nearer home. Has he forgotten that France is still seeking a *rapprochement* with Germany that she may plan some revenge for the needless offensiveness of our diplomatic methods in the Fashoda crisis? Here, then, are some materials for an answer to Mr. Brodrick's question, how "England stands abroad." But, as if this were insufficient, Mr. Brodrick revives the Cretan legend. But Admiral Noel's action at Candia has not yet wiped out the memory of the months of cowardly hesitation that had for result three massacres and a disastrous war. Mr. Brodrick seems to imply that it was Lord Salisbury's initiative that finally closed the crisis. It was not Lord Salisbury, but the Italian Minister Canevaro, who first proposed the expulsion of the Turks. But he hints at some further British laurels won in Crete, and promises an edifying report from Sir Herbert Chermside. It will show that "an extraordinary result has taken place in Crete." The only "extraordinary result" of which we are aware as the result of our occupation of Candia is that some 35,000 Moslems have left the island in despair, three-fourths of them from the sphere for which we were exclusively responsible.

From Rome publishes an interview with Esterhazy, who maintains the truth of his previous allegations. He again reproaches Generals Gonse and De Boisdeffre with lacking in courage, and adds: "Let them say all they know; let them speak of the Clairvaux and Albertville prisoners. War will not break out on that account."

SIMLA NEWS AND NOTES.

MR. THORBURN'S NEW BOOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 10.

Existence is a little monotonous in every way in Simla; even our pleasures are apt to pall as the season waxes; and we are particularly grateful to any one who invents something new to do. Thanks on this score are due to Captain Annesley and the staff of H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor who, since the gymkhanas failed, have beguiled several successive Saturday afternoons for their friends by the pleasant and very informal entertainment known as "a run with the dogs." Everyone possessing a dachshund is supposed to contribute that animal, if not his own two legs, to the success of the afternoon, and I fear it goes without saying that more quadrupeds than bipeds take part. But the tramp along the road beyond Kasumpti to the meet is very pleasant, if only for the fresh slopes which reveal themselves to our jaded eyes, and the string of ponies and rickshaws standing in the neighbourhood of the bazaar testifies to the good-will with which the friends of the Staff avail themselves of the opportunity. Tea is spread informally upon some grassy slope, and the run, usually of two or three miles, takes place along the khud sides below well in view of the groups of non-runners. The exercise is too exhausting to be popular with the fair sex, but the one or two ladies who valiantly pursue the dogs are much applauded at the finish. The novelty of the sport, combined with the change of air and scene, makes a very enjoyable afternoon. Otherwise social affairs have somewhat lapsed. We are all looking forward to the first dance of the season at Snowdon on the 11th and there are two or three next week, including one to be given by the Hon. Mr. Raleigh at Woodville, but since the 3rd, the last dance at Viceregal Lodge, the light fantastic toe has remained unexercised. The forthcoming opening of the Art Exhibition will afford a welcome new topic. I hear that the judges have at last been intelligent enough to recognize the merits of Mr. R. D. Mackenzie's painting and have given him the gold medal, but I venture to predict that it is for his big picture of mounted tribesmen, and not for the little gem of a portrait which he also was to exhibit, that the award has been made. I would have given the medal to the portrait, but we cannot all think alike, and it is satisfactory enough that Simla has at last become aware that an artist is working in its midst whose pictures have more than once been honoured by admission under somewhat more exacting conditions of the Champs Elysee.

The Durand Football Tournament which is always looked forward to with much interest, as one of the principal inter-regimental contests in Upper India, promises this year to be well up to the average. Up to last night eight regimental teams had entered, which, with the teams representing the New Club, and the Simla Volunteers, which are also likely to compete, make a total of ten candidates for this much-coveted trophy. It is a pity, so far as Simla is concerned, that two local teams are entering instead of one. The New Club, it is true, made a capital fight last year and are said to be in even better form this season, but they can hardly be expected to beat the best of the regimental teams unaided. The volunteer team is very much in the same case. On the other hand, if a combination could have been arranged and the best of the volunteers had been added to the pick of the New Club, a Station team would have been produced that would in all probability have an exceedingly good chance of success It is not yet too late to arrange it.

Mr. Thorburn's new book "Transgression" has now reached Simla and is being much discussed here especially in connection with the declaration of Lord Curzon's frontier policy, also made public this week To the reader unacquainted with the Indian frontier it is a brightly written story of a strong man full of frailty and passion, who is drawn safely at last through the slough of difficulty and danger and dishonour by the loadstar of the love of two good women. One of these is his wife, whose cold saint-like nature fails to respond to the warmth of the human weaknesses of her husband, until awakened by the knowledge that she has a successful rival in his affections. The other is her pretty cousin who comes to stay with the couple and saves the husband's life, almost at the cost of her own, first from the frontier assassin and afterwards from the treachery of a subordinate, only to innocently lead him into a misplaced passion which all but submerges them both. How the three individualities act and react upon each other, in the wild life of the border at the time of the last great tribal rising, is told with directness and realism. For those who have watched the events of the frontier during the past few years, however, the work would be of absorbing interest entirely apart from its merits as a work of fiction. The Robertsons and the Udneys of real life appear nowhere in its pages by name, it is true, while events like the abandonment of the Khyber and the Maizar affair are used only to add reality to the narrative. This does not in any way obscure the author's criticism of the policy, which was first brought to book on that memorable afternoon last year at the Town Hall, when even official Simla found itself at variance with constituted authority—a policy which, it would appear, the Government of India, under Lord Curzon's guidance, have now definitely resolved to abandon. The swift vengeance also, which Mr. Thorburn's hero deals out, with the aid of a handful of men, after the suppositional Maizar of "Transgression," is too different in its details from the exploit which has since made Captain Roos-Keppel famous to be confounded with the latter. It nevertheless exemplifies the same principle of action in a manner that is not to be mistaken. Lord Curzon and the writer of "Transgression" would alike replace the ponderous punitive expedition of the past by the prompter action of the moveable column, which is to be held in readiness in the future, to strike in support of tribal levies over the border. Read therefore in the light of recent events, the work, fiction as it is, has a value and an interest it would be difficult to exaggerate. It hits hard hard but it strikes fair, and, if the events with which it deals are too recent to bear handling without offence, this is no fault from the point of view from which it is written.

A feature of the week, which has attracted a good deal of attention here, has been the terrible increase in plague mortality in the Bombay Deccan and especially in Poona. It has come somewhat as a surprise since the theory has hitherto been that, while moisture favours the disease, drought is antagonistic to it. In this case, however, it would seem that the opposite has been the case, plague in its most virulent form having not only accompanied drought, but threatening to be added to the terrors of a crop failure which is due to an almost waterless July. In this connection it may be noticed that the report of Mr. Hewett's Plague Committee, which is expected from Home, has not yet reached the Government of India. It is by no means impossible, when it arrives, that it will be found to advocate, not so much improved measures in combating plague, as decreased harassment of the people amongst whom the disease has appeared. The fact is that, so long as there seemed any probability of stamping out the evil, the most stringent measures were justified, personal hardship being of but trifling importance compared with what was obviously the public weal. Now that these effects, however, have failed, and the disease has established itself in almost every province of India, and flourishes with even ranker growth in the cities of the Deccan, where every means has been tried for keeping it in check, than in Calcutta where the measures taken have been infinitely milder, the impression is growing that there is much to be said for leaving it to take its course. Certain precautions must of course be continued in the seaports to insure that pratique for homeward bound vessels is not imperilled by neglect of the conditions laid down by the Venice Conference. Beyond this, however, and such sanitary precautions as local bodies may be able to insist upon for themselves, the tendency would seem to be to class plague with cholera as an evil, the presence of which in our midst has to be put up with. That it may be to a large extent avoided by individual cleanliness and personal habit is now established, *vide* the extreme rarity of attacks amongst Europeans. And for the rest it is not unreasonable to suppose that the sufferers and their friends know their own interests best, and that, so long as they are found to prefer the presence of the disease to the unintentioned, but none the less, real hardships of official plague measures, there must be a good deal to be said for their attitude. Coercion has been given a full trial and it has failed. It remains to be seen whether milder measures will not be equally beneficial and whether inoculation, for example, will not become more, rather than less, popular, when people have to pay to obtain it than when the reluctant patient is treated to it gratis.

THE POONA SEASON.

AN EXCITING GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG, 13.

People are saying that Poona is dull this season. They always say it every year, and then comes a little rush of gaiety, and there is a general complaint about the perpetual dissipation of the Poona season. As a matter of fact Poona never is very distressingly gay until September, and even then we have plenty of breathing time.

The three days' racing which came off lately was a pleasant interlude to the general monotony. The weather was perfect—too perfect of course, for rain is sadly needed, but still for racing it could not have been better. On the first day there was a good attendance, His Excellency the Governor and all the elite of Poona were present, and the stand was full. There were tents on the lawn for refreshment. All the ladies' dresses were very nice, in spite of the fashionable modiste, Callian Mottee, having closed his shop. Fields ruled small, but the racing was good, and some of the finishes excitingly close. However, as a detailed account has already been given in your columns I will not repeat.

On the 2nd day there was a ladies' lunch at the Western India Club. Ladies always like lunching at a club—just the feeling that they are in a place where they are not as a rule wanted or allowed;—anyhow I know they like it, and, although it was a baking hot day, they turned up in great force all in the nicest frocks imaginable. One lady in a sort of mottled black and white muslin, trimmed with black velvet, was particularly smart; and another tall graceful figure was clad in a soft flowing gown of thin white silk, and muslins in mauve and white. Blue and white, pink and white were all represented. In passing I might remark that transparent muslin slips should always be worn over a silk petticoat: it makes them more substantial looking; also bows at the back of the neck are not in accordance with the present mode of fashion.

The dance at Government House on the evening of the same day was, as usual, very pleasant. There was a large dinner beforehand, and about 250 guests at the ball; all the arrangements were perfect—floor, music, supper, sitting-out accommodation; and the illuminations and decorations were particularly pretty. I saw no attractive looking frocks, but doubtless there were lots there, and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves fully.

A capital gymkhana came off on Thursday. The ladies were all in great form, and entered into the various events in the sporting, not to say frisky, way that is common to the Anglo-Indian matron. Not that they were all matrons, for Poona boasts many charming spins this season. Sport began with the polo ball race, which was run off in heats and was won by Mr. Lang of the 1st Bombay Lancers. An exhibition of decorated bikes came on next. This was not much of a show. Only five bicycles were decorated and all had a rather intoxicated, devil-me-care appearance, especially after they had been paraded; yellow was the prevailing color; and a very showy color it is, but some how on this occasion the effect was not enthralling. I noticed one machine clad in a wealth of yellow alamandas, intermixed with white blossoms, whilst dressy looking yellow and white ribbons ornamented the frame; when in motion this bike had a dazzling jumpy effect. Looked like poached eggs with St. Vitus's dance; poached eggs as seen after a good old late night, poached eggs in any form except sober, collected, and compact, as we like to see this homely dish. Miss Welch struck out a new idea; by this I mean that her bike was ornamented with red and white instead of yellow and white, and it was in fact very pretty and tasteful, and deservedly obtained the prize.

The third event was tilting on bicycles: it was an affinity competition. Ladies to take four rings and gentlemen to take a bottle strawcover slightly raised from the ground. The rings were the largest on record, and the ladies took all or some of them with apparent ease; the affinities also appeared to manage their bottle-covers comfortably and without excitement, until one gentleman kindly relieved the monotony of the performance by coming a "regular cropper." No doubt there was ample excuse, for bikes are inventions of the 'Evil One,' made to annoy us, and their gear is invariably out of working order. The winners of this event were Miss F. Tate and Captain Dickson. The other competitors were Miss Welch and Mr. J. W. Mackenzie, Mrs. Tate and Major Legh, Mrs. Lyle and Major Bell, Mrs. Neill and Mr. Wildes, Mrs. Palin and Mr. Sargent, Miss Tate and Mr. Bayley.

The Machliwalla Stakes came next, in which the gentleman gallops to a lady, and hands her a rod, the lady to stand on a chair, and fish up a paper-fish from off the ground; on hooking it she hands the rod with fish on it to gentleman, who gallops home holding rod at arms length. Fish not to be touched by any one's hands. If the fish is dropped the lady to fish again for it. There were a great number of entries for this event :—1. Miss Low and Captain England, 2. Mrs. Thompson and Mr. Lang, Miss Welch and Mr. Jeffcoat, Mrs. Faucette and Mr. Field, Mrs. Neill and Mr. Oldham, Mrs. Proudfoot and Mr. Duxbury, Miss E. Tate and Mr. Bayley, Mrs. Mardall and Mr. Wildes, Miss Moxon and Captain Swinton, Miss Leathley and Mr. Byron, Mrs. Lyle and Mr. Cautley, Mrs. Windle and Captain Dyson, Miss A. Armstrong and Mr. G. C. Laing. There appeared to be a deal of difficulty in hooking the fishes—and when hooked they were mostly dropped by the affinities as they rode away. In the final heat all the fishes were dropped about on the course, and you should have seen how nicely and skittishly, the ladies tripped after them and hooked them up again. A fish is always a bit difficult to land. The event was won by Miss Low and Captain England, Mrs. Thompson and Mr. Lang running them very close.

The 5th event was the Golf Affinity competition. To be run in heats. The pair that holes out first to win. No running allowed. Hits to be alternate, beginning with the lady :—1. Miss Low and Captain England, Mrs. Field and Mr. Field, Mrs. Windle and Colonel Ross, Miss Tate and Major Legh, Miss Watson and Colonel Bell, Miss Welch and Mr. Watson, Miss Wood and Captain Swinton, Miss F. Tate and Mr. Lang, Mrs. Palin and Captain Palin, Mrs. Tate and Mr. Tate. In this case lookers-on did not see most of the game, but it was doubtless full of interest to the competitors. An indefatigable amateur photographer was busy with his camera, and I can imagine that the scramble of the three couples around the last hole afforded some interesting snapshots, and studies in attitude. The event was pulled off by Miss Low and Captain England.

By far the most amusing event of the after-noon was the Pre Raphaelite Stakes—affinity competition. Gentleman on starting receives a paper on which will be the name of an object. He gallops to a blackboard, hands paper to umpire, and draws picture of object given on the paper. Lady to guess what the sketch represents, and can guess as often as she likes. On correctly naming the object the gentleman mounts and gallops home. Quickest time wins. There is to be no writing on sketch. Entries for this were numerous:—1 Mrs Davidson and Captain Dyson, 2 Miss Tate and Mr Lang, Miss Proudfoot and Mr Lely, Miss E Low and Mr Jeffcoat, Miss Welch and Mr Gledstanes, Miss Low and Mr Crawford, Mrs Faucette and Captain England, Mrs Tate and Mr Bayley, Mrs Maitland and Captain Pollard, Mrs Hartigan and Captain Jenkin Jones, Mrs Neill and Mr Wildes, Mrs Alston and Mr Watson, Mrs Lyle and Mr Cautley, Mrs Muir Mackenzie and Mr Field, Mrs Mayne and Mr J W Mackenzie, Mrs Mardall and Mr. Oldnam, Mrs Windle and Captain Swinton, Miss Leathley and Mr Byron. Some of the sketches on the boards were very amusing and would have taken a prize anywhere for being remarkably unlike what they were intended to represent; however the ladies showed that instinctive sharpness at putting two and two together, which is common to the sex; and how one lady guessed in the twinkling of an eye that two curly upward strokes, which might reasonably have represented a hairpin, was intended for a "Blackbuck," and another that two right angles with a line drawn through them was meant for a "grasshopper," passes my comprehension altogether. The event was won by Captain Dyson and Mrs Davidson.

Mrs Barnett then presented the prizes to the various winners, and as the shades of night were falling fast we all said goodbye, and drove away to meet five minutes later at the Gymkhana Club.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE BANKS AND THE PROJECTED LOAN.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay held on the 7th August:—

LAND COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Considered the following Reports of the Land Committe :—

We have considered a letter asking, with reference to the decision of the Board on item 2 of Land Committee's Report No. XIV (T. R. No. 66, dated 3rd July 1899), that one lease of the two plots Nos. 65 and 69, on the Hornby Road be allowed on the same terms and conditions as for plot No. 69, and we recommend that one lease be granted for both plots on conditions requiring the lessee to pay full rent for both plots after two years, or on completion of the building on plot No. 69 in carcase, which ever is earlier, and that he should pay half rent for plot No. 65 from date of acceptance as defined in the agreement.

NEW THEATRE.

Plot south of the Crawford Market—Application for building site.

We have considered :—(1) Letter from an applicant stating, in reply to a reference made to him with regard to his proposals for the lease of a plot of ground vesting in the Trust for the purpose of building a theatre thereon, that he wishes to have on lease for 99 years a plot of ground measuring about 1,200 to 1,500 sq. yds. out of the large plot south of the Crawford Market, and that he proposes to spend between Rs. 20,000 and 25,000 on the structure to be erected thereon, having walls and roof of corrugated iron; and (2) a letter from another applicant enquiring, the terms and conditions for the lease of a portion of the same plot for the same purpose.

We recommend (i) that the former applicant should be informed that the Board are not prepared to entertain the application for the class of building he proposes (ii) that the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to state if there is any probability of the Corporation requiring the land; (iii) propose that in the meantime it should be ascertained from the latter applicant what sum of money he proposes to spend on the building, the character of its constration, and whether he desires to take the land on long or short lease, and what security for rent he can offer.

MARINE LINES ESTATE.

(i) We have considered the question as to the rates of rent that should be fixed for these plots, and we recommend the following scale for the sanction of the Board, viz. :—For the first 10 years, Re. 1 per square yard per annum. For the next 10 years, Re. 1 1-4 per square yard per annum. For the next 20 years, Re. 1 1-2 per square yard per annum. For the remaining 49 years, Re 1 3-4 per square yard per annum, which is equivalent at 4 per cent. to Rs. 32·65 per square yard. (ii) We have considered a suggestion by the Engineer, with regard to the position of the houses to be built on the plots on this estate, that the frontage line of the houses should be 40 feet from the roadway as was the case with most of the Government houses in these lines, with a porch, sufficient for one carriage, projecting towards the road beyond the frontage line, and we recommend that the proposal be approved.

We have considered a suggestion made by the engineer to the effect that the Eastern boundary of the building plots as laid out on the plan approved in trustees' resolution No. 50, dated 1st May 1899, should be extended to the line of trees at the back of the old line of houses. As this alteration will leave more room for out-houses and thereby increase the value of the plots and is within the limits of the building area as approved in trustees' resolution No. 45, dated 20th April 1899, we recommend the proposal for the sanction of the Board and submit an amended plan, showing the boundaries as now proposed. We also on further consideration desire to amend our previous recommendation as to the rates of rent to be charged in respect, that is, of the plot on the extreme south of the row of houses. This plot from its proximity to places of business, and being completely open to the south is, in our opinion, more valuable than the other sites in the row, and we recommend that the rates of rent for it be fixed at—Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first 10 years, Re. 1 1-2 per square yard per annum for the next 10 years, Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the next 30 years, Rs. 2 1-2 per square yard per annum for the remaining 49 year, equivalent at 4 per cent. to Rs. 36·62 per square yard, as compared with Rs. 32·05 the rate for the other plots,

The chairman having moved the adoption of the reports, Dr. Viegas proposed as an amendment, with reference to item 2 of the report, that the rates of rent for the building sites other than the southern one in the row, No. 16. be increased so as to make them equivalent at 4 per cent. to Rs. 35·53 instead of Rs. 32·05.

The amendment was carried.

It was then resolved :—That the reports of the Land Committee, No. XV, dated 14th July and No. XVI, dated 1st August 1899, be adopted. The rates of rent for the southern plot on the Marine Lines Estate are approved. Those for the other plots should be fixed at—Rs. 1 per square yard per annum for the first 10 years, Re. 1-4 per square yard per annum for next 10 years, Rs. 1-1-2 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years, Rs. 2-4 per square yard per annum for remaining 49 years, equivalent at 4 per cent. to Rs. 35·53 per square yard. The necessary steps should be taken under the orders of the chairman to give effect to the recommendation made in para. 2 of the report No. XVI relating to the sites on the west front of the Wellington Lines Plot.

THE FLATS—SUFFERANCE LEASE.

We have considered a letter from the co-trustees of Tata Settlement No. 2, accepting the terms and conditions for the sufferance lease of a piece of ground on the flats for a road way to their property (Land Committee's Report No. XII, Item 8, and T. R. No. 56 of 5th June 1899), but asking for a 25 feet passage only, admeasuring about 1,536 square yards instead of the larger area of about 1,454 square yards previously asked for.

We have approved of the application and have ordered that the lease be prepared for execution.

CRESCENT SITE.

We have considered a request for permission to put up a temporary structure on the Crescent site for the sale of acrated waters, tea, coffee, etc., and recommend that the request be refused.

WELLINGTON LINES PLOT.

We have considered 15 applications, in all, received in response to the advertisement for the lease of building sites on this plot. We recommend the following applications for the acceptance of the Board: (i). From Mr. C. J. Khambatta for plot No. 11, that being the central plot on the Mayo Road frontage, for a building of five floors. (ii). From Messrs. Gostling and Morris, on behalf of the Y. W. C Association, for plot No. 12 for a building with four floors.

As regards the remaining applications which are all for plots on the West frontage, there being in most cases more than one application for the same plot, we recommend that before deciding on the several applications the right to a building lease of each plot on the terms and conditions laid down by the Board should be put up to competition between the several parties who have applied for them, a further condition being that the building should in each case be of four floors, and that in the case of plot No. 8 the design should include special architectural features in ke

may be moved to issue an order as provided for in Clause (c), Sub-Section (3), Section 4 of the Act expressly authorising the Debentures issued by or on behalf of the Improvement Trust Board as Securities in which Charitable Endowments may be invested. As regards the Trusts Act, Section 20 recognises stock or debentures of or shares in Railway or other Companies, the interest whereon shall have been guaranteed by the Secretary of State and also debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of any Municipal body under the authority of any Act of a legislature established in British India. We have thought it right to ask that this Section may be amended in such a way as to also include debentures issued by or on behalf of the Board and we have communicated a copy of our letter to the Port Trustees who may be inclined to take similar action as their securities also are not recognised under this Act.

Resolution.—The Report of the Finance Committee, No. 1, dated 17th July 1899, is adopted and the action taken by the Committee, as therein reported, is approved.

Submitted Resolution of Government in the General Department, No. 3375 of the 3rd August 1899, communicating sanction to the proposal made by the Board for raising a loan not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs, repayable in 60 years with interest not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, together with the following report by the Finance and Establishment Committee, No. II, dated 4th August 1899 :—" We have considered Government Resolution in the General Department, No. 3375 the 3rd August 1899, communicating letter from the Government of India sanctioning the raising by the trustees of a loan in the open market not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs, repayable in 60 years, with interest not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum ; and directing that the loan shall be raised in the manner proposed by the Trustees. "We are of opinion that tenders should be invited at once for the full amount of the loan, and we recommend that a notification be issued inviting tenders for such loan in the terms of the draft attached which we have carefully considered and discussed." It was then resolved :—That the Report of the Finance and Establishment Committee, No. II dated 4th August 1899, be adopted and that the loan be forthwith notified in the terms recommended.

STILL TO SIT WITH CLOSED DOORS.

Read letter from the President of the Municipal Corporation, dated 10th July 1899, communicating the following Resolution of the Corporation :—"That the Corporation are anxious to invite the earnest attention of the City Improvement Trust Board to the great need and desirability of admitting the Public to their Proceedings, except on occasions when they may deem it against public interest." And asking that it should be placed before the Board of Trustees.

The Chairman proposed that a reply should be sent to the effect that the subject is one that has engaged the very careful consideration of the Board who have framed rules whereby a full account of the proceedings in relation to all matters, which in the judgment of the Board can be made public without prejudice (including the Budget Estimates, Half-yearly Accounts and the Administration Reports) is communicated to the press as soon as practicable after each meeting. The Board are satisfied that the alternative of admitting reports to their meetings would hamper the despatch of the business of the Trust and would not be to the public advantage. Dr. Viegas moved the following amendment :—" That the public be admitted to the discussion of those items on the Agenda papea, the Resolutions passed on which are communicated to the press and that the chairman be requested to signify to the Secretary those items which, in his opinion, are of a non-confidential nature, with a view to the secretary placing them at the commencement of the Agenda paper, the Board, however, having the right to eliminate any of the items from this category which they may decide are such the discussion on which ought not to be open to the public"

Mr. D. E. Wacha proposed an amendment that the request of the Municipal Corporation be complied with."

Mr. Wacha's proposed amendment was put to the vote and lost, 3 voting for and 9 against it.

Mr. Viegas' proposed amendment was put to the vote and also lost, 5 voting for and 7 against it.

The chairman's motion was then put to the vote and carried, 7 voting for and 5 against it.

It was accordingly resolved that a reply be sent in accordance with the chairman's motion.

CERTIFIED MINUTES REFUSED.

Considered papers underlying Circular No. 76, dated 7th July 1899, on request of the Municipal Secretary for 75 copies of the certified Proceedings of the Board. Read minutes of the Trustees thereon. After discussion it was resolved that :—The Board regret that they are unable to comply with the request for copies of the certified proceedings, but the Secretary should forward a copy of the Excerpts communicated to the Press, to the President of the Corporation as soon as practicable after each meeting. Copies of such of the Excerpts of the proceedings of past meetings, as are available, should be forwarded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following papers were laid on the table and read :—Government Resolution in the P. W. Department, of the 12th July 1899, sanctioning the plans and estimates for improvements to the "Oval" and directing the removal of the inner railings and throwing open of the area for recreation at once. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, 24th July 1899, giving formal notice of resumption, six-months hence from date of his letter, of Chawl No. 93, Vincent Road, and the land on which it stands together with certain surrounding land. (See item 6 of Land Committee's Report No. XII, and T. R. No. 56, dated 5th June 1899.) Government Resolution in the General Department dated 21st July 1899, approving of Rs. 1,000, as the annual fee payable by the Board for the audit of their accounts and directing that a moiety only be paid for the year 1898-99. The amount Rs. 500 has been paid. Letter from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, requesting that the ride along the Clerk Road may be taken over and maintained by the Board as the land now vests in the Trust : also report by the engineer with estimate amounting to Rs. 161 of the cost of repairs. It is proposed to accept the proposal and to sanction the estimate against the Budget provision for maintaining the Flats. Letter from Messrs. Breul and Co., asking that the road leading from their Jethas on the Colaba Cotton Green to the Main Road may be repaired as it is much worn away by traffic ; also repot by engineer stating that the roads on the Green are in bad repair, nothing having been done to them for 8 years, and estimating the cost of repairs at Rs. 654 to be met from savings on the Baget Grant for special repairs to the Kennedy Sea Face.—It is proposed to sanction.

MUNICIPAL CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before the Standing Committee dispose of the place of Head Clerk under their control, allow me to beg of them to give one more chance to Municipal employes serving in various departments, which are, directly or indirectly, subject to the control of the Municipal Commissioner. When the post of Office Manager had to be filled up, a circular was sent round to all Municipal departments, inviting applications from Municipal employes. Were the Standing Committee to pass a resolution to the effect that the claims of Municipal servants based on grounds of seniority, knowledge of work, and the fact of their having given satisfaction to their superiors, will be duly taken into account in considering the applications they would be doing what is but fair and equitable. The resolution should be communicated to Mr. Harvey, our noble-minded Commissioner, for being circulated to all heads of departments.—Yours, &c.,

"X."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments are made :—2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant C. H. Villiers Stuart, from 21st Madras Pioneers, to be Wing Officer. 21st Punjab Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant C. N. MacMullen, 15th Sikhs, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 12th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant A. Bredin, to be Wing Officer. 9th Bombay Infantry.—Major H. Godfray, to be Commandant ; Major R. D. Broome, 2nd-in-Command ; Captain W. M. Battiscombe, Wing Commander. 1st Punjab Cavalry.—2nd-Lieutenant C. F. M. Worsely, from Norfolk Regiment, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. His appointment to the 4th Bombay Cavalry is cancelled. 13th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant C. Vickers to be Adjutant. 2nd Madras Lancers.—Lieutenant J. Randsil from 23rd Punjab Pioneers, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. His appointment to the 3rd Madras Lancers is cancelled.

The appointment of Lieutenant F. Bigg-Wither, 7th Bombay Infantry, as Wing Officer, 16th Bombay Infantry, is cancelled.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn ; soothes and heals stings of insects ; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4		9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panasawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	1	2	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4		23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	13
Total	13	11	90
Total plague deaths to date	47,251	41,368	
Same date last year	25	19	111

THE PLAGUE.

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

A CONTRAST.

No one by this time can have failed to struck by the remarkable contrast between the intensity and tenacity of the plague at Bombay and its inability to get a grasp of Calcutta. For more than two years there have been cases on and off at Calcutta, and for the last half year the disease has been constantly present, and yet with every opportunity of spreading it only smoulders, now seeming to be a little on the increase, now sinking almost to the point of extinction, but never assuming the violent epidemic character it has shown at so many smaller and apparently healthier towns in other parts of India. The warmest admirers of Calcutta and its local administration do not assert that it deserves its immunity by any excellence of domestic sanitation. That contention has never been raised, and is so notoriously opposed to the real facts that it need not enter into the discussion. The common theory, for want of a better, is that there is some quality in the soil of Calcutta that is unfavourable to the development of the plague bacillus. The Plague Commission seem to have had some idea of the kind floating before them, since they included among the witnesses they examined one or two Geological experts but it does not appear that they got very much light out of the answers. The soil theory is again rejected by a writer who has been examining the subject in the *Englishman*, who denies that the plague bacillus exists in the soil at all, and asserts that though the germ has often been looked for in the earth of the floors of infected dwellings it has never been found there. We do not know whether the medical profession as a whole would subscribe for this statement, which involves the assumption that all the supposed identifications of the plague bacillus under these circumstances have been mistakes ; but at any rate no one has brought forward the smallest reason for leading us to believe that the soil of Lower Bengal is more unfavourable to the existence of the germ than the soil of Bombay or Karachi. Having done with the soil the writer then goes on to develop an alternative theory. Briefly this might be stated as the more malaria the less plague. Although the theory in its present state is plainly empirical, reasons are put forward for holding that there may be something in it. Starting from the hypothesis that there exists an antagonism between the germs of plague and of malaria—which appears to rest chiefly on an observation that malaria patients are often found to benefit by the inoculation for plague—it might be the case that a person saturated with malaria would be comparatively immune to plague, and if we suppose a whole population in a malarious condition such a community would be more apt to resist an epidemic of plague than one whose constitutions were not similarly undermined. This being the theory of the case the writer goes on to show that as a matter of fact the parts of the country which have escaped are those where malaria is specially prevalent and that in those where the plague has thriven there is very little. Lower Bengal, Assam and Burma, are decidedly malarious, and they have had a little of the plague ; whereas Bombay, the Southern Mahratta country and Karachi have little fever and have suffered for their immunity. "Assuming then that the inhabitants of Calcutta from long residence in its malarious atmosphere are more or less tainted by the poison . . . then the apparent antagonism between the poisons (or micro-organisms) of plague and malaria will suffice to explain why Calcutta has not suffered from plague so severely as other places." It will probably occur to the lay critic that this argument rests on an unsatisfactory foundation. Because the inoculation for plague appears to act beneficially on the malarious, that is to say because the two poisons seem to have a common antidote, this surely does not necessarily prove that they are antagonistic to one another. But putting this aside the plague epidemic has now grown to such proportions that it has become very difficult to construct any single theory that will fit the realities of the case. However carefully we construct our figure a good many facts will be found to lie outside of it, and it will also be found on closer examination to embrace a great many that have no right to be there. It is no longer a question of a simple comparison between Calcutta and Bombay. We have a dozen centres where plague has shown itself capable of rising to intensity—places so unlike in character and climate, in the physique, habits and race of the population as Bombay and Bangalore, Kolahpur and Karachi, the arid deserts of Kutch, the forest fringed slopes of the Western Ghauts, and the temperate uplands of Mysore. What is there in common between these far distant places and widely different climates that differentiates them all from the places where plague has got a footing but has not been able to advance—from Dacca and Hardwar, from Hoshiarpur and Patna ? One fact, however, stands clearly out, that so far it is a question of east and west. A line might be drawn down the map of India from north to south, west of which we may say on the strength of three years experience, that if the disease fastens on a place it will develop in spite of any human power into a virulent epidemic, while east of this line it maintains but a flickering existence and is easily brought under by preventive measures. What that reason of this strange contrast may be we cannot attempt to suggest, but we feel sure that the malaria theory goes a very little way towards accounting for it.—*Pioneer.*

THE MAHARAJAH OF BHOWNUGGER AND THE PREVAILING DISTRESS.

No rain has fallen in Bhownugger and great anxiety prevails. Last week some hundreds of ryots came in from the districts asking for food as they had none. The Maharajah and some charitable people supplied them with food for the time being. His Highness directed that they should be sent back to their villages, where relief should be organised, and then proceeded himself on a tour through different parts of the State to ascertain what was required. Orders were given to advance loans to the cultivators to sink wells and make other improvements. Where Dak Bungalows did not exist measures will be taken to have them constructed by the Public Works Department, as a means of giving employment to masons, carpenters and other work-people. If rain comes now there may be a four-anna crop. The outlook in Kattyawar is by no means encouraging.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 14th August, 1899.

There will be Tent pegging on the Cooperage, this morning Tuesday 15th instant, from 7 a.m.

There will be drill for Recruits in the Town Hall this evening Tuesday from 5-30.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 15th August, 1899.

1. Owing to the Reading Room at the Club being reserved for the Club Committee Meeting, this evening, there will be no Lecture by the Adjutant this week.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE Fine Arts Exhibition was opened by the Viceroy yesterday afternoon. The increased number of pictures this year has necessitated selection on the part of the Hanging Committee, and a considerable number have been rejected chiefly for want of space. The quality of the Exhibition is improved thereby. Mr. Mackenzie's picture winning the Viceroy's medal is easily first. It represents a band of trans-frontier raiders riding across a sandy plain. It is finely conceived and boldly executed. Besides pictures, the Exhibition comprises as usual a show of art work of a varied description. Major Chenevix-Trench exhibits an interesting collection of Tibetan curios and China.

In addition to the prize awards already telegraphed the following exhibits were highly commended :—

Oil Colours : Miss May Thompson, portrait ; Mrs. Day, "Simla Bazaar" ; Colonel Halkett Jackson, "Arab Horse."

Water Colours : Captain Armstrong, "Market Place, Nepal."

Monochrome : Mrs. Cowper, "Brittany."

Children's Competitions : Miss Gertrude Evans, Flower studies.

Photogrphs : Captain Pitman, "Views of Kashmir" Lieutenant-Colonel Watkis, "The Ford."

The following were commended :—

Oil Colours : Mrs. Shelton, "Land of rocks and heather" ; Sub-Conductor Graham, "Cart road, Delhi."

Water Colours : Colonel Strahan, "Approach to the Margan Pass" ; Colonel Donne Beer, "South Devon" ; Mr. S. R. Samuel, still life ; Captain Stuart, "Interior of St. Mark's" Mrs. Sherard, "Sketches in the Red Sea" ; Kiss Hutchinson, "Glacier river Gundelwald" ; Miss Hand, roses ; Mrs. Swynnerton, "Ferry on the Sutlej" ; Mrs. J. A. Keir, "Iouir Na Gillean, Skye" ; Miss Becher, "Aichabal, Kashmir" ; Mrs. M. E. Tipping, "The Well."

Photographs : Major J. Day, six figure studies ; Mr. G. Ewing, six landscape studies ; Mr. G. W. Murphy. "Silent hours."

LADIES NEEDLEWORK.

Silver Medal ; Mrs. Bingley.
Bronze Medal : Miss L. Hodgkinson.
Highly commended : Miss McBrien.
Commended, Miss O'Connell and Miss Sheen.

NATIVE ART.

Siver Medal, carpets : Dauvergne and Co.
Silver Medal, embroidery : Manick Chand.
Bronze Medal, brass ware ; Paul Mawis.
Bronze Medal, carved woodwork : Morad Baksh.
Bronze Medal, carpets : Ghulam Rasul.
Bronze Medal, jewellery : Kuhso Dass Jagger Nath.

A JUDGE'S FLIPPANCY.

MR. WOLFE-MURRAY'S judgments, says the "Madras Mail," are sometimes very flippant, and in murder cases flippancy is altogether out of place. In June last he tried a man for the murder of his wife, the motive for the murder being that his wife served him with his meals too hot instead of cold. Mr. Wolfe-Murray had this interesting observation to make in his judgment about the accused :—"No doubt a Hungry man is an angry man, and Oscar Wilde, who has seen a great deal of humanity, writes as the burden of one of his recent poems 'For a man will kill the thing he loves,' and it is quite clear accused has done so on this occasion, but worth totally insufficient provocation. Again, the plea of temporary insanity set up on behalf of the accused drew forth this pronouncement from the Judge :—"On the contrary, it is distinctly the act of a sane man to beat his wife if his meals are not to his liking ; and this is probably done in most countries of the world, and will be done again. Many a man, too, gets mad in his anger and hardly knows what he is doing, and this is the only sense in which accused can be said to have been mad. He certainly showed no madness when he ran away and hid the weapon of offence, and none when he discovered to the authorities the place where he hid it and then produced it." Mr. Justice More and Mr. Justice O'Farrel, who heard the appeal, delivered judgment directing the accused to be kept under further medical observation. In regard to Mr. Wolfe-Murray's judgment, they regretted that he should have allowed himself the use of language of the description above referred to, as it indicated a degree of flippancy which was unworthy of a Judge of his experience and responsibility.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

DIFFERENTIAL RATES, EXTRA DUTY.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8-A of the India Tariff Act (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding the assessment of the additional duties on sugar imported from countries where differential rates of bounty are payable according to percentage of polarisation :—

(1) If the importer declares that bounty has been paid on the sugar imported at the highest rate shown for the country of production or export in the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 1327 S.R., dated the 20th March, 1899, the corresponding rate of additional duty shall be levied and it shall not be necessary to have the sugar tested in India. (2) If the importer declares that the bounty was paid at any rate below the highest, the sugar shall be tested. (3) The object of the test shall be to enable the Collector of Customs to determine the class in which the sugar should be deemed to have been placed for the payment of bounty ; and the additional duty shall be assessed at the rate corresponding to the rate of bounty which the result of the test, in the opinion of the Collector of Customs, indicates as the rate of bounty paid. The additional duty shall be collected at the rate assessed by the Collector of Customs under this rule, unless the importer shall produce documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the Collector that the bounty was actually paid at a lower rate when the additional duty shall be collected at the rate corresponding to such lower rate of bounty.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,476 tons, Captain G Brown, cleared yesterday, for Kobe and Yokohama, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's ss Vadala, 2,161 tons, Captain S Boon, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Rangoon, 30th July, brought a cargo of rice.

THE s s Hermod, 839 tons, Captain R T Nielsen, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, (28th July), via Colombo, with a cargo of timber and general.

THE s s Falls of Keltie, 2,150 tons, Captain J Barr, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Newyork, 24th June, brought a general cargo, and 10,000 cases of kerosine oil, for Colombo.

THE Hall Line s s Haddon Hall, 2,677 tons, Captain W H Hood, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Newport, 20th July, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Bengloe, 1,933 tons, Captain A W Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Yokohama, (29th June), via intermediate ports, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison & Co.

THE following is the list of Passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporiti, Sailing to-day, Medical inspection at 12-30, at Victoria Dock No. 3 Shed. For Genoa. Mrs Parson, Captain F C Poole, Mr R D Hirch, Mr C Gow Gregor, Mr J G Cousin, Mr P M Allo, Lt F Lonsdale, Mr Carter, Mrs Carter, Mr S Salvatore, Mr G Stainton and one deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Haddon Hall s	Hood	New Port, July 20.
	Henry Bolckow s..	Bennett	Persian Gulf.
	Hermod s.....	Nielson.....	Rangoon, July 28.
	Bengloe s.....	Thomson	Yokohama, June 29.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Obra s	Brown	Kobe & Yokohama.

The steamer Bengloe, entered for loading yesterday, for Antwerp and London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FOR LONDON.

Ballaarat s—100 cwt deer horns, Jan Mahomed Rahimtoola ; 14 bales skins, Hajee Esmail, Goolam Ahmed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khalif s—670 cwt mowrasseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—1,950 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Comersey ; 1,000 cwt Myrabollams, N Futehaly and Co.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Mikado s—3,387 cwt castorseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—3,590 cwt cocoanuts, E B Parekh.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Valetta s—100 bales twist, J A Begbie & Co ; 100 bales twist, Tata & Co ; 10 bales twist, and 83 bales piece goods, Talati & Co ; 60 chest opium, Abraham E J Abraham ; 53 chest opium, Sassoon J David & Co ; 40 chest opium, N J Abraham ; 23 chest opium, Talati & Co ; 18 chests opium, Silas E. Sassoon ; 100 chest opium, C. Ebrahim & Co ; 12 chest opium, F Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy ; 41 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee & Co ; 14 chests opium, R. S. N. Talati & Co ; 7 chests opium, Ebrahim Nooridin and Co.,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Valetta s—2 cwt ivory Mahomed Hajee E. Elias

THE FAR EAST..

TYPHOON IN SHANGHAI.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG, JULY 29.

SHANGHAI was visited last week by a typhoon, which lasted two days and did considerable damage. Great inconvenience was rendered to shipping, and several large steamers were late in arriving at the port from Hongkong. The *China Gazette* reports the French Government has requested the Tsung-li Yamen for a concession at Mengtsz, on the Yunnan frontier, in compensation for the recent outrage and destruction of the French Consulate there, and has also requested that the commander-in-chief of Yunnan, Feng Tse-choy, be transferred to some other post. Feng Tse-choy was one of the Chinese generals who thrashed the French troops so badly in 1884-5. The answer of the Yamen to these requests is not given.

H. M. S. *Woodlark* (Lieut-Commander Barton) has made a very successful trip on the Tungting Lake and up the Siang River, being the first foreign man of war to show her colours in the interior of Hunan. At Yuchou and Changsha, and whenever she has been, she was received by officials and people with open arms, and any opposition to a the timorous might have anticipated was entirely absent.

Aguinaldo, President of the Philippine Republic has made a remarkable speech on the first anniversary of the proclamation of Philippine Independance.

The spirit of lawlessness which has been prevalent in the Colony of Hongkong for some time appears to be on the increase, and the ruffians are apparently emboldened by past successes. This week a European lady was attacked by a Chinese chief who attempted to steal her gold watch and chain. A Chinese amah was also attacked in the Public Gardens, and some of her hair ornaments stolen.

The removal of the Customs cruisers out of the extended waters of the Colony has induced a number of filibusters to attempt to export arms from the Colony, and during the week there have been many seizures made by the Police.—

The death occurred on Wednesday of a young German named H. Rehwoldt, employed by Messrs. Kruse and Co., from an attack of plague. The epidemic appears to be on the decline.

ALLEGED THEFT OF SPANISH BONDS.

The *Manila Times* reports that the management of the Monte de Piedad and Caja de Ahorros, better known as the Savings Bank have discovered that a trusty employee of theirs, Luis Ramirez by name, has absconded with dols. 70,000 worth of Spanish government bonds issued in 1892. The bonds he took are one thousand, each worth dols. 70 or dols. 80, and they bear the numbers between 30,000 and 31,000. The bonds were kept in one of the large money deposit vaults, but Ramirez, who was the cashier of the institution, had access to them. After committing the theft Ramirez left Manila for Hongkong and managed through some underhand means to send to Mr. Villava, the manager of the corporation he had defrauded, a letter postmarked Iloilo and stating that he (Ramirez) had taken refuge there and was had every intension in the world of eluding pursuit and living for the rest of his days as a Spanish gentleman should—with ease and comfort.

The management of the bank feel sure that Ramirez never went to Iloilo, as it would be quite an impossibility for him to dispose of the bonds there. It would be equally as difficult to sell the bonds in Hong kong or Singapore, and at present it is generally supposed that Ramirez left Manila with Spain in mind as his destination. The Spanish government has been notified by cable of the theft, the probable destination of the thief and also the numbers of the stolen bonds, which will be invaluable evidence in tracking the absconder.

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP AT MANILA.

U.S. CABINET REFUSES TO INTERFERE.

The following telegram, dated Washington, 21st July, appears in *The American* :—

'At a meeting of the Cabinet, which was especially convened to consider a complaint cabled to the United States by the Manila correspondents of several of the leading State papers, it was decided not to interfere with General Otis in his methods of dealing with the newspaper men. Our contemporary adds :—From a statement made by a correspondent it appears that several days ago the correspondents here, representing the various leading papers of the United States, held a meeting and unanimously decided to protest against the censoring of cablegrams and to ask that such censorship be discontinued. After discussing the situation, it appears that the correspondents drew up a dispatch, of which each man had a copy addressed to his home paper setting forth their side of the case. They then waited upon the press censor, and asked permission to send the cable. The censor refused to censor the transmission of the dispatch, and immediately took it to the Governor-General at his residence. The Governor requested that a committee call upon him. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor-General and explain the reasons for the request. The visitors were received by the Governor-General, who listened to their request together with their reasons. The General but firmly informed his visitors that he deemed it unwise at this time to withdraw the censorship, and explained his reasons therefore. The committee thereupon retired and reported back to the meeting.'

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT YOKOHAMA.

MURDER OF AN AMERICAN AND TWO JAPANESE WOMEN.

The *Japan Gazette* of the 17th inst. reports :—About seven o'clock this morning the Police received information that a murder had been committed at No. 133, the Rising Sun, a saloon kept by a Japanese woman named Tono-oka Sei. On proceeding to the house in question the police inspectors found in the bar room the body of a young well-dressed foreigner, apparently about 20 years of age lying in a pool of blood, and on beds in two adjoining upper rooms the bodies of two Japanese women also covered with blood, while on the floor beside one of the beds lay the severed ear of one of the female victims. Further examination disclosed the fact that the man had been slaughtered by a stab under the right ear, and the women by stabs under the left ear. The police at once took possession of the premises, placed a cordon of constables round the house, and refused all ingress or egress. Enquiries were at once instituted, but for several hours the police declined to give us or any other press representative the slightest information. The neighbourhood was thronged with both Japanese and foreigners all the morning, and about 11 o'clock the excitement was renewed and intensified by a movement of a strong body of police, under charge of two inspectors, to a saloon No. 136, named Jim's Place, opposite the premises lately occupied by the Salvation Army in Honmura Road. It was then ascertained that an American named R. Miller, of Buffalo, New York State, supposed to be implicated in the tragedy, had taken refuge there and was asleep in a room upstairs. The saloon No. 136 is kept by a man named Curtis, who at once offered every assistance to the police in the discharge of their duties, but the police after arresting Miller declined to take any further action until after one o'clock, at which hour the inquest on the bodies of the murdered persons was held by the Public Procurator at No. 133, where the bodies were found. The inquest was held "in camera," and the result is not at present forthcoming. The police, however, communicated to the press representatives the fact that the body of the foreigner has been identified as that of a young American named W. Nelson Ward, who for the past four months has been living at Mr. A. E. Fischer's boarding house, No. 88. He is supposed to be a native of Abingdon, Washington County, Virginia, 19 years of age, and a student of medicine. The dead women are the afore-mentioned Tono-oka Sei and her maid-servant, Suzuki Hatsu, a girl 20 years of age. According to reliable report the unfortunate woman Tono-oka was formerly the mistress of Miller, the man whom we have mentioned as already in custody. Miller is said to have been seen by the *momban* of the adjoining house, No. 134, to leave the Rising Sun, in company with a well known Japanese gambler, shortly before seven o'clock this morning. A few minutes after he is said to have gone into Jim's saloon, No. 136, where he took off a suit of clothes covered with blood and donned a clean suit. When he entered No. 136, report says, he demanded a drink, and threatened to shoot the proprietor if he was not served at once. A Japanese, supposed to be the man who left the Rising Sun in company with Miller, is also in custody. Miller remains at the Central Police Station, where he will be detained until the result of the Procurator's inquest is made known.

We may add that the police are familiar with Ward's appearance and have no doubt as to his identity. They are confirmed therein by the discovery of a number of visiting cards in his pocket inscribed W. Nelson Ward, and also by the clothes found on the body which tally exactly with those in which Ward was last seen alive by those who know him, viz., a Panama straw hat, a light striped shirt, black coat, light striped trousers turned up at the ends and white canvas shoes.

Since the above was written we learn that Mr. G H. Seidmore, U. S., Deputy Consul-General, identified the body of the foreigner as that of W. Nelson Ward and that the body will be cremated and the ashes forwarded to his parents in Virginia.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

DEATH OF MGR. C. DE HARLEZ.

THE great orientalist of the Catholic University of Louvain in Belgium, the right Rev. Mgr. Charles de Harlez, died on Friday, July 14 last, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His studies and writings on Sanskrit, Zend, Pahalvi and the other cognate languages have raised him to the rank of a first class oriental scholar and authority. His European fame, however, rests on his French translation of the Zend-avesta which he began in 1875 in a series of articles, which he afterwards recast and republished in three volumes, till at last it appeared in 1881 as a large separate volume of the *Bibliotheque Orientale* published by Maissonneuve of Paris. He did very much to spread the study of Iranian literature far beyond Belgium, in France, Italy, America and elsewhere. But his merit was still a greater one : it is not too much to say that he saved Avesta Exegesis from the ruin that threatened this kind of study through the Avestic criticism as conducted by the so-called "Vedic school" who saw some myths everywhere, (it was the heyday of the Max Mullerian "solo-mythology") and who wanted to interpret the Avesta by simply transliterating the Zend into Sanskrit. In a series of brilliant studies,—*etudes Avestiques* (Paris 1877), *Origines du zoroastre* (Paris 1879), *De l'Exegese et de la Correction des Textes Avestiques* (Leipzig 1883)—to cite only the principal ones, as well as in the notes and commentary to his own version of the Avesta, he absolutely riddled with criticism the theories of Darmestater, the gifted coryphaeus of the "Mythological school" in France, and vindicated the older traditional system of Spiegel and Windischmann which insists on interpreting the Avesta by strict philological methods and in conjunction with the traditional literature of the Parsees. The effect was remarkable. No conversion could have been more complete than that of Darmesteter. One has only to compare his great French translation of the Avesta in three volumes (1892-1893) with his earlier writings to realise the complete change which made of him almost an ultra-traditionalist. The influence of De Harlez's version and writings on him was profound.

Since about 1854 De Harlez stood before the world of science in a new capacity, rather a sinologue than, as formerly, an Avestic scholar—a change largely due to one of his pupils Dr. Emil Dillon, well-known in England as a journalist of distinction and a brilliant orientalist. His industry and success as a sinologue have been quite extraordinary. It would require pages merely to transcribe the titles of all the works published during the past twelve or thirteen years—some very large quarto volumes—mostly translations of very difficult Chinese classics. He came to read Chinese almost as easily as his own language. He published at the same time other books on oriental subjects, most of them handsome volumes of the *Musee Guimet* or the Royal Academy of Belgium. Add to them constant articles in various oriental reviews, and papers at each oriental congress.

What the scientific world thought of him is shown by the wonderful memorial volume—"Melanges Charles de Harlez"—after the style of a German congratulatory address published in his honour at Leyden in 1896. Here we find contributions from most of the orientalists of renown then living.

Thus much about the savant and the professor. For many years De Harlez has thrown himself heartily into the political and social questions of his country. In 1894 he was actually pursuaded to stand as a candidate for Parliament ; but wisely thought better of it, as he was physically incapable of such a work. For years he could no more than ramble about in the little garden at his country-house, where he spent his summer and which became a regular meeting-place for savants and politicians from every part.

The scion of a noble and knightly house of the Liegeois, a family originally of English attraction (Harley), the young Chevalier Charles de Harlez was in early years destined for the law and graduated in that faculty, but very soon he felt a call to the priesthood and was eventually ordained priest. Invalidated by ill-health and a painful affection of the throat, he then devoted all his future life and great talents to oriental literature. This profound and laborious student was, for over a quarter of a century, a martyr to physical pain and sufferings and has been at the point of death many times during the last two or three years, and yet such a chronic sufferer, so fragile and weakly in health, he never ceased work and to pour forth the most learned works for the use of orientalists and to train up a number of distinguished scholars.

Personally his manner was more charming than De Harlez. His manner was redolent of the old nobility ; his conversation sparkling and joyous. None could be kinder or more considerate to his disciples and his juniors. Extreme simplicity in his everyday life, genuine and unaffected piety marked the true scholar and the true priest.

This brief review of the life of this distinguished orientalist has been taken from a larger essay of the well-known Dr. L. C. Casartelli, a pupil of De Harlez, well-known here in Bombay as a savant highly interested in Iranian studies, one of whose works is "The Philosophy of the Mazdayasnian Religion."

May the example of such a laborious and persevering scholar, as Mgr. De Harlez was, stimulate others in this country to similar exertions for the advancement of Iranian philology and literature.

Let us conclude with one remark. We have not as yet an English translation of De Harlez's famous and highly appreciated Introduction to the Avesta. As the Parsee community can now boast of some able French scholars, would it not be desirable as a grateful recognition of the merits of Mgr. De Harlez for Avestic studies, to provide us with a competent English translation of this great introductory work to the Avesta and thus furnish those not sufficiently acquainted with the French language, an easy access to the views which such a distinguished scholar has taken of the many difficult problems concerning this sacred book of the Parsees.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 12.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE Govr. Genl. is pleased to nominate Rai Bahadur Pretul Chandar Chattarjee, M.A., B.L., a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr. Genl. for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. T. H. Holland, Depy Supt, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as a Supt, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th July 1899, during the absence of Mr H D Oldham, on furlough.

Mr. H. H. Hayden, Asst Supt, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as a Depy Supt, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th July 1899, vice Mr T H Holland.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr W E Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 4th (offg 3rd) class and First Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent in Central India, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days, with effect from the 10th inst., 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Capt C J Windham, I S C, a Political Assit of the 3rd (offg 1st) class, is posted temporarily as First Asst to the Govr Gen's Agent in Central India.

The provisional appointment of Mr G D Advocaat, as Consul Genl for the

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The 16-inch 126-ton gun in construction at Watervliet Arsenal for the U. S. Government will have a range of nearly 21 miles, and a muzzle velocity of 2,600 feet per second. The angle of elevation it requires is 40°. The shell is to strike at 21 miles, and will reach a maximum elevation of 30,516 feet. The weight of the shell will be 2,370lbs. With a muzzle velocity of only 2,000 feet per second the range will be nearly 14 miles, and the maximum elevation 19,302 feet.

Hitherto the longest range on record is said to be that of a 9-45-inch Krupp gun, fired at Meppen in Germany before the Emperor on April 28, 1892. The shell mounted 21,456 feet into the air and fell 12½ miles distant, in a matter of 70 seconds. Such a gun at Pre St. Didier, in the Alps, would have cleared Mont Blanc with nearly 9,000 feet to pare and struck at Chamounix. On the day of the Queen's Jubilee, 1887, a 9·2-inch gun was fired at Shoeburyness and the shell landed 12 miles distant. Captain, now Major, Ingalls of the Artillery School, Forth Monroe, U. S., calculated the position of the fall beforehand within a few hundred feet. It is his estimate that we have given above for the new 16-inch gun. He also calculates that the new 12-inch gun for the U. S. Navy will throw a shell nearly 20 miles, with a muzzle velocity of 3,000 feet per second.

Tests made by the German Admiralty on the corrosion of alloys in sea-water show that iron-bronze alloys keep sound for two years, whereas alloys containing zinc are subject to decay. Iron-bronze in contact with tin was eaten away by dissolving out of the zinc. A like effect happened with cast and wrought bronze in contact. The conclusion of the experimenters is that the corrosion depends on the relative positions of the metals in the electrical scale. Thus, pure aluminium bronze, which is proof against corrosion when in contact with metals electro-negative to it is quickly eaten when in contact with metals electro-positive to it. Hence only metals near each other in the electrical scale should be in contact when immersed in sea-water

Some years ago Mr. Frederick W. Adams pointed out from exhaustive and costly experiments that at a speed of 60 miles an hour a six-car Pullman train presented a front of 605square feet to the air, and incurred a total air pressure of 11,374lbs. He therefore urged on railway companies the necessity of saving fuel and gaining speed by giving a wedge-shaped front to their locomotives, with flush and continuous sides extending to the rails, vestibuled connections, and an absence of all deep recesses for windows and ventilators. Much has been done to serve the same end by improving the track, compounding the cylinders, enlarging the boilers, and so forth, yet this simple and obvious remedy has been passed over. Truly we often go out of our way to seek what lies at our feet.

At the head of Copper River, Alaska, according to Captain W. R. Abercrombie, United States Army, there is a remarkable region of geysers. They lie between Mount Sanford and Mount Wrangell, but have not been visited. Only the intermittent jets of steam and hot water have been seen from Mount Sanford at a distance of forty miles. The view from this point consisted of weird jagged pinnacles, rising out of ice and blocks of lava, without a trace of vegetation, and with the cone of Mount Wrangell far away. Captain Abercrombie thinks that nobody could cross this region owing to its wildness and the chasms which intersect it, but nothing is impossible to the explorer. Fine bears and mountain sheep occur on Mount Sanford; one bear having black fur with silver tips and a brown face. There is much mineral quartz in the Copper River country, and on the Tanana River game, especially caribou and moose deer, is very thick. Mount Wrangell is considered an active volcano, but Captain Abercrombie thinks the notion has arisen from the steam of the geyser, and that it is really extinct. He is exploring the country still further, and his reports will be published by the United States War Department.

The Franklin life-buoy invented by Rear-Admiral Highhorn, is used on all the vessels of the United States Navy. It is a hollow air-tight metal ring with two automatic torches, one at each side, which light up when the buoy reaches the water. A good test of the buoy occurred on the morning of February 6, 1897, off Cape Hatteras, when the "Maine," of Havana fame, breasted a terrific storm. Two men were washed overboard, and two buoys flung after, but only one of the men seized a buoy. A sailor sprang overboard to save the other man, who seemed disabled and failing, got to the buoy which had been already seized. Volunteers manned a boat to rescue them but could not get near, and had to be hauled on board the "Maine" with life-lines, thus abandoning the boat. The ship steamed after the missing men, and on sighting the torches through a blinding mist of rain, succeeded in hauling them over the bows, little the worse for their adventure. One of them, Hassel, perished in the explosion at Havana, but Creelman, who tried to save the lost man, is now gunner's mate on the "Iowa."

A subterranean city near Gori, in the Caucasus, has been explored by Baron de Baye. It is called Ouplistzikhe, and is hollowed out of a rocky mountain. It consists of many galleries, with pillars hewn in the stone, and is referred to a date before the Christian era. The name means "fortress of Ouplos," who was a descendant of Karthlos, the legendary founder of Georgia.

There is a brisk competition for the Chair of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow University, which, thanks to Lord Kelvin, has become the most illustrious in the world for the time being. The post is worth £1,000 a year, with a free house close by. For many years Dr. J. T. Bottomley, F.R.S., a nephew of Lord Kelvin has taught the class, and been apartial substitute for his lordship. Dr. Bottomley is, we believe, among the applicants for election, but he has some distinguished rivals. Lord Kelvin is to make his country seat of Netheral, Largs, his headquarters in future, and the University, which has been the centre of his activity for over 50 years, will seem unlike itself without him.

From a report of the "Valle di Pompei," a Neapolitan institution for rescuing and training the children of criminals, it appears that under a salutary environment the off-spring of even the worst criminals often take a prominent place for diligence and good conduct.

"Electricity," which recently had a good illustrated account of the Cape to Cairo telegraph, announces that experiments on wireless telegraphy will be made between Glasgow and Blackpool in September. The chimney stack of St. Rollox chemical works, Glasgow, which is 430ft. high, and the well-known Tower at Blackpool will be employed to carry the elevated conductors needed for long distance work.

There is a little Utopia at Orsa, in Sweden, where a community has sold about a million's worth of timber in a generation, and has in consequence no taxes to pay. By judicious planting they hope to realise as much income every 30 years. The railways, telegraphs, telephones, schools, and many other institutions are free.

In a paper read before the Royal Society, Captain Abney discusses several points of interest connected with the equivalent stimulation of the colour-sense organs. Although the colour-sensation curves are shown by his recent researches to overlap more than has been commonly supposed, he points out that from the extreme of the red to near C the spectral rays only stimulate one set of colour-sensation organs, consequently no match of this portion of the spectrum by any combination of other parts of the spectrum is possible. Although at the violet end there is a long stretch (from the extreme to near G) which appears homogenious, it does not come into a similar category as the before-mentioned red, two sets of sensation-organs being stimulated, the red-sensation organs and the blue-sensation organs. In fact, the extreme red of the spectrum is the only portion which excites but one set of organs, and Mr. Debeaham has suggested that this may explain the particularly fatiguing nature of red light, the least fatiguing light being white light, which stimulates all three sets of organs equally. To return, however, to Captain Abney's study of equivalent values in different parts of the spectrum. The extreme violet (to near G) being found to stimulate the red and blue sensations, it was naturally assumed that if two portions of the spectrum could be found to excite the red-sensation and the blue-sensation respectively, a match for the violet could be found by mixing these portions. The nearest to the simple blue-sensation was found near to the blue lithium line; but the light here was mixed with white sensation (if we may use this term for an equal excitation of the three sensations). This being ascertained, it was found that the spectral violet, plus a certain amount of white, could be matched by a suitable mixture of spectral light from the neighbourhood of the blue lithium line and the one-sensation red. A point in the spectrum was found—5,140—where the green-sensation is only impure by reason of white, and colour balances were similarly struck at various parts of the spectrum by combinations.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

REQUIREMENT OF THE OFFENCE OF THEFT.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* DAYA KARSAN AND HARIA GOVIND.

The accused in this case applied for revision of a decision of Mr. J. R. Joglekar, second class magistrate at Ankleshwar, who, in April last, convicted accused No. 1 of theft, and No. 2 of dishonestly retaining stolen property, knowing it to be stolen, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for four months each. An appeal by the accused was, in May last, dismissed by Mr. H. L. Painter, District Magistrate of Broach. Mr. Manekshah appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused were charged, No. 1 with theft of 4 maunds and 34 seers of wheat grown in his two fields in the village of Sisodra and stacked in the Khali, and kept under watch and in possession of Government servants till the land revenue due thereon was paid; and No. 2 with dishonestly retaining the same. Mr. Joglekar found it proved that No. 1 took away the wheat at dead of night from the stack of the produce of his fields, that he kept some of it in his house, but concealed the major part of it in his neighbour the second accused's house. Cultivator Lalla Diva, who witnessed the commission of the theft, disclosed the matter to the havildar, and the karkun, the havildar, and others went to the house of No. 1, where some of the stolen wheat was found; and on information given by No. 1, the house of No. 2 was searched that very night, and more of the wheat was discovered therein. Both the accused admitted their guilt; and were sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. H. L. Painter, District Magistrate of Broach, in disposing of an appeal from the above decision, said it was admitted that the wheat was removed, but the dishonest intention was denied. It was also said that the wheat was wrongfully detained by the village officers, as accused No. 1 had paid all his dues to Government; but Mr. Painter said he found the accused himself, in his examination, admitted that he still owed Rs. 12. Had his intention been devoid of dishonesty, it was strange that accused No. 1 should go and remove the wheat secretly at dead of night instead of having recourse to the ordinary method of redeeming it, namely an application to the talati or the mamlatdar. Mr. Painter said he saw no reason to interfere with the conviction of accused No. 1, and as for accused No. 2, there could be no doubt that he was privy to what the other had done. The sentences were heavy, but it was necessary to make examples in cases of this sort; so he did not feel called upon to reduce them.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's judgment, said: The District Magistrate dealt very imperfectly with the appeal made to him by the present applicants; he raised no points for determination, and he does not seem to have noticed the most important feature in the case. The charge was one of theft against the accused No. 1, and of receipt of stolen property against the accused No. 2. The acts committed by the accused were that the first accused removed from the village threshing floor some wheat, the produce of his land, but the removal of which had been prohibited, and over which watchmen had been placed under the provisions of section 141 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, and had placed it in the house of the second accused with the permission of the latter. Now, the very first requirement for the offence of theft is that there shall be a moving, with an intention to take dishonestly, property out of the possession of some person. The allegation in the present case (as shewn in the judgment of the second class magistrate) was that the wheat was taken out of the possession of Government. The allegation, however, is not dealt with, or found upon, either by that magistrate or by the Appellate Court. In our opinion, the possession was not with the Government, but with the owner of the crop. All that the Collector did, and all that he could do under the Act, was to direct that the crop should not be removed and to cause watchmen to be placed over the crop to prevent the removal and realise the amount required for the remuneration of the said watchmen as an arrear of land revenue. This does not amount to a taking possession of the crop by the Collector on behalf of Government or even to an attachment or distraint of the same, but the possession remains with the owner who has to look after it and to safeguard it, and may exercise any act of ownership over it so long as he does not remove it. If he removes it, it appears to us that he does not commit theft in respect of it. He commits disobedience of the order, in act which is specially provided for in section 142 of the Code. He may also commit the offence described in section 42, of the Indian Penal Code if the removal be dishonest. Both the courts have found the removal in the presentcase by the first accused to be dishonest; and the circumstances support the finding. Therefore in his case, we alter the conviction to one under section 424 of the Penal Code. There is nothing to show that the second accused had any fraudulent or disbonest intent, or that he knew that the removal had been fraudulent or dishonest. We therefore acquit him. The sentence of four months' rigorous imprisonment passed on the accused was, we consider, very excessive; unfortunately too, nearly three-fourths of it has been suffered. We reverse the conviction of accused No. 2, acquit him, and order that he be set at liberty. We alter the conviction of accused No. 1 to one under section 424 of the Indian Penal Code; and the sentence to one of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYEBJEE.)

PIECE-GOODS ORDERED FROM EUROPE.

DADABHOY BAPUJEE LAM AND OTHERS *vs.* CHOTALAL GOOLABRAM AND ANOTHER.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 4,180-0-9 due on a balance of account with interests from 1st April last, and the costs of the suit. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Rivett Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., represented the defendants.

Defendants said they were liable in the sum of Rs. 2,378-11-6 only, which they tendered to the plaintiffs on the 28th February, 1899, and at the same time called upon them to give them a delivery order for sixteen packages of grey shirtings, which are held by the plaintiffs on the defendants' account, and are of the value of Rs. 3,400.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, in giving judgment, held that the plaintiffs had failed to prove that they were entitled to the enhanced rate of interest claimed. He passed a decree for Rs. 2,870-14-9 with interest at seven and a half per cent. in favour of the plaintiffs, who were ordered to pay two-thirds of the defendants' cost and to deliver to the latter the sixteen bales of grey shirtings referred to in the case.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 22nd July, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	82,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,26,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	304	8	490
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	1,95,000	3,05,000	8,000	5,08,000
Total for 3 weeks	2,77,000	4,45,000	12,000	7,34,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	63,085	1,38,210	9,946	2,11,241
Per mile of Ry. do.	137	300	21	458
Total to corresponding date do.	2,39,190	5,33,618	11,331	7,84,769

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 14,759
Decrease to date ..... " 50,769

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 29th July 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	988	—	—	—	—
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	40,571	37,805	2,766	...	21,564	—
Parcels, &c.	64,080	49,476	14,604	...	18,546	—
Goods						
Other earnings	9,313	10,753	..	1,440	849	—
Total for week	1,13,964	98,034	15,930	—	—	—
Aggregate	4,47,166	4,03,207	—	—	43,959	—

"BY THE KING'S COMMAND"

was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas" and it is only right that The King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.
CHAMPAGNE.
GEORGE GOULET,
EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS,
INVALIDS & THE AGED
Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
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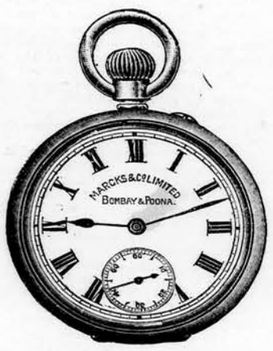

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